The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1886.

The Week.

THE Republican majority in the Senate are still backing and filling about the confirmation of nominations made to fill vacancies caused by the removal of the previous incumbents. It is now two months and a half since Congress met, and yet the Senate has reached no decision. The trouble appears to be that the Republicans want to score a partisan advantage by insisting upon publicity on the President's part regarding the causes for which he made the changes, and yet fear that they would lose more than they would gain as a party by thorough-going publicity, with the consideration of everything bearing upon the subject in open session which that involves. The Republican Senators might as well understand that the public will be satisfied with no half-way business in the matter. It may support them in insisting upon knowing what the public records show in any case where an official has been removed; but when they call for these facts as something to which, as representatives of the people, they are entitled, they are bound to keep the facts before the people when they get them. It will not do for them to claim that the President must send them the papers, and yet announce that they will conceal the papers in executive session.

Meanwhile it is interesting and encouraging to note that the standard of appointments by the President is raised rather than lowered, as the months pass by. Mr. Cleveland is a man who is not ashamed to learn wisdom from his mistakes. Take his course with reference to the chief offices in New England as an illustration. A few weeks after his inauguration he was persuaded by Democratic politicians who abused his confidence to appoint Pillsbury, Chase, and Troup as internal-revenue collectors in Massachusetts, Maine, and Connecticut. The protests of the better class of citizens showed their effect when the President came to fill such important offices as the Boston Collectorship and the Massachusetts District-Attorneyship; his selections of Leverett Saltonstall for the former position and of George M. Stearns for the latter having been so excellent as to extort hearty commendation from even the most narrow-minded Republican organs. The same thing holds true throughout the country. The average level of appointments during the second half-year of the Administration is distinctly higher than during the first six months. This is shown by the fact that whenever the Republican organs set out to make a list of the bad appointments, they fill it up chiefly from the first few weeks after the 4th of last March, and always cite Pillsbury and Higgins as the worst cases. The Congressional canvass of the fall of 1886 is approaching, and the chief ammunition in the way of appointments which the Republican organs find available consists of a few bad selections in the spring of 1885.

Mr. Morrison's new tariff bill is a much less radical measure than that recommended by the Hayes-Oliver Commission three years ago, but it promises some relief to oppressed industries and burdened taxpayers. It will not meet the approval of Professor Thompson, of the University of Pennsylvania, because it removes the taxes from a number of raw materials instead of increasing them. The same objection was raised against the Hayes-Oliver Commission. The Morrison bill does not put so many articles on the free list as the Hayes-Oliver bill did, but it puts in more important ones—such, for instance, as salt, timber, and iron, copper and lead ores. The other changes in the bill do not make an average reduction equal to that proposed by the Hayes-Oliver Commission, which recommended knocking off 20 to 25 per cent., but Mr. Morrison's are very carefully made with a view to relieving manufacturing industry of its more manifest burdens. It is an extremely conservative measure, the most radical feature being the reduction of 25 per cent. on sugar and molasses. This is a feature which cannot be altogether commended, since it cuts $10,000,000 out of the revenue at once, and at a time when expenditures, especially for pensions, are on the increase. The margin between revenue and expenditure is now very narrow, and it happens at a time when the House of Representatives are bullying the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to what they call the surplus, pressing him to pour it out as fast as possible.

The reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to the inquiry of the Committee of Ways and Means, asking his opinion on the proposed joint resolution directing the payment of the "surplus or balance" in the Treasury in excess of $100,000,000 on the public debt, is a very clear and very dignified statement of the financial conditions which constrain him to be cautious in lowering his reserve fund. It is humiliating in the extreme that he should be called upon to answer any such question. No other finance minister in the world is so harried with ignorant questioning and impertinent public gossip. The Bland resolution, passed the other day, asking him what policy he intended to pursue with reference to the payment of silver on the public debt, might justly be considered insulting, and was probably intended to be so by Bland, although not by the majority of those who voted for it. The Secretary's policy in regard to silver was amply stated and defined in his annual report, and Bland understood it well, but the majority of those who voted with him either would not take the trouble to understand it, or were moved to vote for the resolution because it had something to do with silver, and they were oblivious equally of the fact that it imposed a new and burdensome task on the head of the Treasury and his assistants in the preparation of statistical information already sufficiently presented, and of the fact that it carried an implied censure upon the Secretary.

There appears to be some misapprehension regarding the change in the time for the meeting of Congress proposed by Senator Hoar. The Boston *Herald*, for example, propounds this inquiry: "How much business does Senator Hoar think Congress would be likely to do in the month of October, with political campaigns progressing in two-thirds of the States?" The *Herald* has probably not observed that Mr. Hoar's scheme contemplates the meeting of Congress in October only in the "odd" years, the date selected for the "even" years being the second Monday in November. In the odd years, so far from "two-thirds of the States" having political campaigns in progress in October, not one-third elect State officers of any sort in November. In 1885 only eleven States held such elections, and of these, Colorado chose only a Judge of the Supreme Court; Pennsylvania, a State Treasurer; Nebraska, a Supreme Judge and two University Regents; Maryland, a Comptroller, Clerk of the Appeals Court, and Legislature; Connecticut and New Jersey, Legislatures; and only New York, Massachusetts, Iowa, Mississippi, and Virginia, Governors and other State officers and Legislatures. It is evident, therefore, that but few Congressmen would have been kept at home by the engrossing character of the political canvasses in their States last October, and there is good reason to hope that the number of State elections in the odd years will be still further diminished before long. Connecticut will hereafter choose all State officers and Legislatures in the even years; Massachusetts seems likely to adopt the biennial plan, which would take her out of the list; we hope here in New York to change our system so that all State elections will be held in the even years; and there is a drift in the same direction elsewhere. Indeed, there is good reason for confidence that at no distant period the country will enjoy complete repose from the stress of national and State contests every other year.

There is still a disposition, we observe, although it is not as strong as it was, to assail the Bell Telephone patent because the charges of the company are extortionate. The answer of the company might be that every great and notably useful and valuable patent has to be defended at heavy expense against infringers, and sometimes even against the Government that granted it, and that the company has no means to pay these expenses except the revenues derived from the use of its instruments. It is perhaps a defect of the patent laws that they contain no provision restricting the granting of patents to good, unselfish men. Why does not the *Times* take advantage of the present opportunity, while the public mind is alive to this evil, to urge the passage of a bill requiring all caveators to prove that they are not of a grasping and wicked nature? If this should be thought to be going too far, it might be sufficient to require every patentee to enter into a written agreement that his charges should not be high. The patentee might say that if anybody thought his charges too high, they need not use his invention, but that would be clearly a subterfuge.

The *Times* supplies fresh evidence of the defects of our patent system and of the necessity of amending it so as to confine the granting of patents to good men. The fact that the Bell

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Telephone Company made a contract with the Western Union Co. by which "the development of the art of telephony has been checked," and by which the two have agreed not to compete with each other beyond twenty-five miles from any common centre, discloses a sad state of things. Evidently the patent law is in an extremely disordered and unscientific state. Not only should it be changed so as to secure that all patents shall be kept under the control of liberal-minded corporations, but special provision should be made to prevent them from falling under the influence of the Western Union Company and Jay Gould. That provision which restricts competition to twenty-five miles is most reprehensible, because everybody can see, although the *Times* does not point it out, that a contract might have been made under our present lax system to prevent all competition between the two companies. "There are other features of this remarkable agreement," says the *Times*, "which deserve attention. . . . Gould and his company practically control telephone rates." It is painful to reflect that Congress cannot repeal this remarkable agreement, the Supreme Court having decided recently that the provision of the Constitution which prohibits the State Legislatures from impairing the obligation of contracts is equally binding upon the National Legislature. But we can easily make provision for the future by an act providing that patentees shall not make contracts with "Gould and his company." Perhaps it would be more comprehensive and satisfactory to provide that Gould should not make any contracts at all.

The declaration of the Hartford *Courant* against the Blair bill is of unusual significance and importance, not only because the *Courant* is the leading newspaper of Connecticut, but also because its editor, General Hawley, is a colleague and party associate of Mr. Blair's. Our Hartford contemporary lays great stress upon the fact that the fundamental principle of the measure really offers a premium on ignorance. The money is to be distributed out of the Federal Treasury in proportion to illiteracy, and this is the way it would work:

> "If two States get each, say, the same large slice on the first year, and if one State squanders the money and teaches nobody, and the other State really does encourage education and begins the good work of instructing, then, at the second distribution, the State which has begun the good work will get less money to carry it on with, while the State which has gone backward will get even more than at first. This is simply paying a premium for delay, malfeasance, and neglect of work. The less got for the money, the more money to be got for that."

General Hawley did himself great credit by voting, alone among New England Senators, against the Blair bill when it passed the Senate two years ago, and we trust that the present attitude of his paper foreshadows his purpose to make active opposition to the ill-considered scheme, now that it is again before the body.

The great question of the "tariff on dirt" has come up again, this time most appropriately in Philadelphia, where the *Press* can look after it. It is charged that carpet manufacturers in that city have been buying wool in Russia, getting it invoiced as wool merely, then surreptitiously removing the dirt (or, as the *Press* prefers, the "grease and dirt") and entering it here at a duty of 2½ cents instead of 7½ cents per pound that clean wool ought to pay. In this way it is "claimed," by the wool-growers and others, that 6,000,000 pounds of wool have been fraudulently entered without the corresponding amount of dirt. Testimony is offered to show that Russian Donskoi wool in its natural state contains 50 per cent. of dirt and grease. Consequently, 6,000,000 pounds of refuse matter, upon which freight and duty ought to have been paid, have been left in the valley of the Don, instead of being brought to the wharves of Philadelphia. The indignation produced by this discovery was of course intense, and the Secretary of the Treasury was appealed to. He referred the matter to a commission of experts to decide whether the wool was dirty enough to come in at a duty of 2½ cents per pound. They decided that it was. But the National Wool Growers' Association were not to be headed off in that way. They took an appeal from the Secretary to the Assistant Secretary, and hired "two Philadelphia tariff lawyers" to help them prove that the wool is clean enough to be taxed 7½ cents per pound. The country will await the result with bated breath.

The doctrine of protection to native industry as now understood has received its scientific statement at the hands of Professor Thompson, of the University of Pennsylvania, in a lecture which he was invited to deliver to the students of Yale College. It is summed up in two sentences: "The tariff is not for manufactures, but for industrial independence. We should increase the raw materials in the tariff list instead of decreasing them." In other words, protection has boxed the compass since the death of Henry Clay. Both Clay and Greeley would be heterodox and out of the pale if they were alive to-day. Protection to home industry and protection to home manufactures were identical and corresponding terms in their time. We have gone a long way beyond them, but we cannot say that Mr. Thompson's ideas are not logically deduced from theirs. *Digging iron ore is industry just as much as melting it in a furnace or rolling it in a mill.* The Knights of Labor understand all this just as well as the smelters and the mill-owners, and perhaps better. They understand, too, the significance of the wage theory as it stands related to the protective theory. They have been told so often that protection is for their benefit and not for the benefit of the manufacturers, that they have determined to get the whole of it, whether in the production of raw materials or of finished products. They have learned their lesson none too well. Their intention is to get *all* that the protective tariff gives. We hope they may succeed, and we have little doubt that they will succeed. We expect to see all the manufacturers, in the course of a few years, working on small salaries for the benefit of their employees, giving to the latter the profits of the good years and bearing themselves the losses of the bad ones. This is an ideal system of industry, but it is what we are coming to, and coming all the faster in proportion as the market for our manufactures is limited, by duties on raw materials, to our own territory.

The Hennepin Canal scheme, which is now in the nursing-room of the River and Harbor Committee, is an impudent and unconstitutional job and swindle. It is simply the forerunner of a long line of canal jobs, which will eventually bankrupt the National Treasury. If it is passed by Congress, we hope that the President will veto it upon the clearest constitutional and business considerations. The Hennepin Canal is neither a river nor a harbor. It has no more claims upon the nation than any other ditch or sewer that can be drawn upon the map by private speculators. The State of Illinois would no more think of putting a dollar of her own money into it than she would of tunnelling Lake Michigan. Nor would the State of Iowa or the State of Minnesota.

The "valued policy" law which the New Hampshire Legislature passed last summer has had a curious and unexpected sequel. This law forbade any outside insurance company to apply for the removal of a suit to which it was a party from the State to the Federal courts, on penalty of a revocation of its license, and provided that in any suit brought in the State courts against an insurance company to recover for a total loss sustained by fire or other casualty to real estate or to buildings on the land of another, the amount of the damage should be the amount expressed in the contract as the sum insured, and no other evidence should be admitted on trial as to the value of the property insured. The outside insurance companies claimed, as they always have done, when similar legislation was proposed in other States, that the result of the law would be a great increase of incendiarism, since, they maintained, it puts a premium upon over-insurance, with a view to fraudulent profit by incendiarism. They threatened to leave the State if the measure should become a law, and promptly executed the threat when the Legislature enacted it. Several months have passed, and it is now found that the number of fires in New Hampshire has decreased by 60 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of previous years. The withdrawal of the outside companies left the State without any effective local system of insurance, and business men were thrown into a condition of great alarm and uncertainty by the general impossibility of renewing their old policies in outside companies, or getting new ones in home companies. Some progress has been made in organizing new companies within the State, but it is, of course, impracticable for New Hampshire to insure her own citizens generally. The State manifests no intention of repealing the law, nor the outside companies of returning, but the situation has this unexpectedly hopeful element, that the number of fires has fallen off more than one-half since the difficulty of getting insurance has forced people to exercise unaccustomed precautions against fire, while the dismal predictions of wholesale incendiarism have happily not come true.

Mr. Blaine's great scheme of issuing a series of stirring campaign documents and calling

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them "History" is made exceedingly comical by Senator's Logan's close imitation. A fortnight ago we were favored with a two-column instalment from the advance sheets of Mr. Blaine's work; and last week along came a similar instalment from Logan's advance sheets. Just at present Blaine is showing the statesmanlike grasp of his mind by discussing the fisheries question, while Logan is giving us, in his own vivid colors, a fresh picture of the awfulness of the secession movement. The strain upon the space of the loyal Republican organs which feel bound to print all this amusing stuff is very severe, but they bear it with commendable complacency. We may be in error, but we seem to detect a slight bias against Logan on the part of some of the organs. They give the Blaine instalments a more conspicuous position, and refer to them editorially in the sort of article which usually goes with paid "reading matter," and is known as a "favorable notice." Perhaps both historians or their publishers are paying to have the matter published, and if they are, Logan should see to it that he gets the usual editorial mention.

The death in the same week of two men who were prominent during the era of the rebellion, and who were the chosen leaders of the Democratic party in Presidential contests after the close of the war, would of itself be a noteworthy circumstance. Following within a few months the death of the first and of the last Commander-in-Chief of the Union Army, the country could hardly have a more striking reminder that a generation which has left an ineffaceable impress upon our history is so rapidly passing away that it is already almost gone. The death-roll which records within the short space of about half a year the names of Grant, McClellan, Hancock, Seymour, all of them Presidential candidates, three of them famous Generals, one of them President for eight years, thins out our great men at an almost unprecedented pace. Beginning with the canvass of 1856 and ending with that of 1880, fifteen candidates contested for the Presidency, who belonged to the generation which brought on or carried through the war. Buchanan and Fillmore; Lincoln, his three rivals in 1860, Douglas, Breckinridge, and Bell, and his sole opponent in 1864, McClellan; Grant, and the men whom he defeated in 1868 and 1872, Seymour and Greeley; Garfield and Hancock, the candidates in 1880, are all dead. There remain of the whole list only Frémont, no longer a "pathfinder," Tilden, and Hayes. The conspicuous men of Lincoln's Cabinet are mostly dead, like Seward, Chase, and Stanton, or in the retirement of old age, like Simon Cameron; "the war Governors" are nearly all gone, or where a stray one, like Curtin, of Pennsylvania, lingers, no longer powerful; the great leaders in Congress before, during, and immediately after the war are either dead, like Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, William Pitt Fessenden, "Ben" Wade, Oliver P. Morton, Thomas F. Hendricks, "Thad" Stevens, and Schuyler Colfax, or remain only as political relics, like N. P. Banks and Lyman Trumbull. In Congress to-day sit but a few men who sat in that body before the war, and of these few John Sherman and John A. Logan alone retain a commanding position, while Secretary Lamar is the only man in the Cabinet whose political record dates back of 1861.

Imperceptibly, but hardly less surely, the humbler members of the war generation are departing along with its famous heroes. Many men will help to elect the next Congress in the fall of 1886 who were not born when Lee surrendered, and many more who retain only boyish memories of the war which that event ended. The few surviving politicians of that age have lost their old audiences. The great majority of the men whom they now address never shared in the emotions and the prejudices of the rebellion epoch, and cannot be stirred by the most fervid appeals to passions which, unlike their fathers, they have never known. The passing of the generation which fought the war involves the dropping of war politics. The election of Grover Cleveland, the first man ever nominated for the Presidency by either party whose public career did not begin until long after the rebellion, marked the end of an era in our history as clearly as have the deaths since his inauguration of Grant, Hendricks, McClellan, Hancock, and Seymour. The nation has entered upon another epoch as distinct from the last as that which began with the inauguration of John Quincy Adams, the first President who was not of the Revolutionary day, in 1825, and which ended in the organization of parties upon new lines.

It will be a surprise to most people to learn that American capital invested in the cattle industry has already pushed its way across the Rio Grande, and is seeking investment in the northern States of Mexico. The advantages of this region over even the southern portion of Texas are obvious, in the superior winter pasturage and milder climate, and great ranches have been recently purchased by New Yorkers, who count with reasonable assurance upon securing large returns. The *Mexican Financier* considers the movement so important that it regards the cattle interest as destined soon to equal, if not surpass, in importance the mining interest in the Northern States of the Republic, and it demands a repeal of the old law which prohibits the holding of real estate by foreigners within twenty leagues of the frontier, together with other encouragements to the coming of outside capital. It may prove an interesting question how our tariff will affect American investors in Mexican cattle ranges. The law permits the free importation of cattle for breeding purposes, but imposes a 20 per cent. duty on all others. It would hardly be held, however, that a man who drove an animal from Texas across the Rio Grande for pasturage must pay duty on the same animal when he drove it back, and it would be difficult to figure out the exact sum which ought to be paid as a tariff upon the Mexican grass which it had consumed.

M. de Lesseps's present journey to the scene of the Panama Canal enterprise, and his invitation, accepted by the New York Chamber of Commerce, to send a representative of the Chamber with his party of inspection, gives peculiar interest to an article just published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "written by one who probably knows as much about the subject [of the Canal] as anybody, M. de Lesseps himself alone excepted." This writer says that in July, 1880, M. de Lesseps announced that £44,000,000 for the supposed cost of the Canal, as the Paris Congress had suggested, was ridiculously too high; that a celebrated contracting firm would willingly undertake to cut a sea-level canal for £20,480,000, so that, including all accessories, the total cost could never exceed £28,000,000. The "International Technical Committee" early in that year had reported that instead of 46,000,000 cubic metres, which the Congress had estimated to cost £44,000,000, there were really 75,000,000 metres. The Lesseps estimate of cost, therefore, while 36 per cent. less than that of the Congress, was based upon an estimate of excavation 63 per cent. greater. What has happened to date is that £6,000,000 (50 per cent.) has been called from shareholders, and £24,600,000 has been raised by debentures—altogether £30,600,000, or, deducting discount, £23,227,000 net; and this sum has been exhausted. A call of 25 per cent. more on shares, or £3,000,000, has been made, and it is said will soon be followed by a further and final call for £3,000,000. The £6,000,000 added to the £30,600,000 make £36,600,000. That is already £8,600,000 beyond M. de Lesseps's estimated cost.

Now for the work accomplished. Besides the Panama Railway a vast amount of material has been acquired. But, says the *Pall Mall* writer, "much of this material cannot be used, for it has been badly selected. Any traveller in the Isthmus may have seen new locomotives turned over on the side of the road, and covered with detritus. Many excavators cannot work at all. There has been untold extravagance and waste." M. Bonaparte-Wyse, one of the *fondateurs* of the company, in his 'Le Canal de Panama,' just published in Paris by Hachette, accuses the company not only of a loss in interest of £4,000,000 through waste of time, but of wasting outright some £14,000,000 "en travaux inutiles ou trop payés et en contrats absurdes," and of over-payment for the Panama Railway. Of actual digging it is stated that though "£30,600,000 have been raised and spent (£23,000,000 in cash), yet only 16,000,000 cubic metres have been excavated, and that, too, from the easiest section, nearer to the Atlantic, where there are hardly any rocks." Three years ago M. de Lesseps estimated that from 1884 onward the average excavation would be at the monthly rate of 2,000,000 cubic metres. The number of the *Économiste Français* for January 23 states that in November, 1885, it was 687,000 cubic metres, and the writer of the article under mention asserts that it has never reached 850,000 in a single month, much less 2,000,000. It only remains to add, that according to the same authority, M. de Lesseps's present estimate of the total excavation is neither 46,000,000 nor 75,000,000, but 120,000,000, cubic metres; so the question of to-day is, if 16,000,000 cubic metres of easy digging cost £30,600,000, what will be the cost of 120,000,000 metres of all kinds, including much that is very difficult, and excluding the problem of the control of the Chagres River?

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SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, February 10, to TUESDAY, February 16, 1886, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE President on Wednesday afternoon nominated Stephen A. Walker to succeed Mr. Dorsheimer as United States District Attorney at New York city. Mr. Walker is now Superintendent of the Board of Education in New York, and is a lawyer.

Senator Mitchell (Rep., Ore.) on Thursday introduced a new anti-Chinese bill. It provides that all treaties between the United States and the Chinese Empire, in so far as they permit the coming of Chinese to the United States and inhibit the Government of the United States from absolutely prohibiting their coming, and all acts of Congress which in any manner permit the coming of Chinese, whether subjects of the Chinese Empire or otherwise, shall be abrogated. And it shall be unlawful for any Chinese, including those who are now within the limits of the United States, and who may hereafter leave the United States and attempt to return, excepting diplomatic representatives and other officers of the Chinese or other Governments travelling upon the business of that Government with their body and household servants, to come to or land at any port or place within the United States.

The Chair laid before the Senate on Monday a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, in reply to Mr. Dawes's recent resolution, adopted by the Senate, which called for all information in the Interior Department relating to Henry Ward, late Indian Inspector. The Secretary in his letter says: "I transmit all the official papers on file in the Department which I understand to be embraced by the resolution. The official reports made to this Department by Henry Ward, as United States Indian Inspector, are voluminous, and as the clerical force of this Department is limited and otherwise fully employed, I have deemed it best to transmit the original reports. As they are frequently consulted in the transaction of the business of the Department, I have the honor to request that they be returned to its files as soon as they are no longer required by the Senate. I am directed by the President to say that if the object of the resolution is to inquire into the reasons for the suspension of Mr. Ward, these papers are not to be considered as constituting all the evidence submitted to him in relation thereto. I am also directed by the President to say that he does not consider it consistent with the public interests to transmit copies of unofficial papers from private citizens held in my custody for him, which relate exclusively to the suspension of incumbents."

The House on Thursday afternoon passed the bill authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency to increase the stock of national banks and to change their names without the intervention of Congress—129 yeas to 120 nays. The Greenbackers moved to reconder and indicated a disposition to filibuster, when the morning hour expired and the bill went over. The vote is so close that the anti-national-bank men may possibly be able to defeat the bill.

Mr. Belmont, of New York, presented in the House on Friday petitions signed by over 1,247 art societies and artists throughout the United States, asking for the enactment of a law to admit works of art free of duty. They state that the law passed in 1883, by which duties were raised from 10 to 30 per cent., was not called for by artists, and was not advocated by the public press or demanded by the people, nor was the measure justified on the plea of public necessity; that the law has proved a failure, has restricted trade, and has diminished the public revenue.

Mr. Morrison introduced his tariff bill in the House of Representatives on Monday. It is expected that it will reduce the revenues $20,000,000 a year. Of this amount probably one-half is taken off of sugar, a little more than one-fourth is taken off by additions to the free list, and a little less than a fourth comes from various items scattered through the list. All wood and lumber not dressed is put on the free list, with this provision, that the abolition of the duty is not to apply to any wood or lumber imported from a country which imposes an export duty on those articles, as Canada now does. Among the other additions to the free list are hemp, jute, jute butts, sisal and other fibre grasses, coal, salt, iron, lead, copper, and other ores, unmanufactured stone; chicory, and other substitutes for coffee; corn, oats, hay, potatoes, extract of hemlock and other barks, crude glycerine, indigo extracts, sulphate of barytes, unmanufactured crude borax, saltpetre, logwood and other dye woods, ochery earths and unwrought clays. On the various grades of sugars there is a general reduction of 20 per cent., but, as in the case of the abolition of the lumber duty, this reduction does not apply to any sugars on which an export duty is levied, as is now the case in Cuba. On the finer grades of cotton goods, the duties on which are ad valorem, no changes are made. The duty on coarse cottons is reduced from 40 to 35 per cent. The duty on pig-iron is reduced from $6 72 to $5 60 per ton. The rate on steel and iron rails is reduced from about $17 to $12 50. The reduction on common window glass is about 20 per cent. There is little change in woollen goods.

In the House on Monday Mr. Hanback (Rep., Kan.) introduced a resolution for a sweeping investigation of the whole telephone scandal. It was referred.

The House Committee on Shipping on Monday substituted the original bill of Mr. Dunn to grant American registry to all vessels owned wholly in the United States, no matter where purchased or constructed, for the Beck bill on the same subject.

The House Coinage Committee at its meeting on Monday evening defeated—4 to 8—a motion to report in favor of Mr. Bland's bill providing for free coinage, the affirmative votes being thrown by Lanham, McCreary, Bynum, and Felton. On a motion that an adverse report be made on Mr. Wait's bill calling for the immediate suspension of the coinage of the silver dollar, Lanham, Norwood, McCreary, Bynum, Fuller, and Bland voted yea, and Seymour, Hemphill, Scott, James, Rockwell, and Little, no. Mr. Felton could not be found. The proposition was declared lost by a tie vote of 6 to 6. Mr. James moved to make an adverse report on Mr. Bland's bill for free coinage. Mr. Norwood voted with the six members who had opposed an adverse report on the Wait bill, and thus it was decided by 7 to 5 to reject the Bland bill. It was so reported on Tuesday.

Secretary Manning on Monday sent to Colonel Morrison, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, a reply to a letter from that Committee asking his opinion of the resolution which provides that whenever the surplus or balance in the Treasury, including the amount held for redemption of United States notes, shall exceed the sum of $100,000,000, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to apply such excess, in sums of not less than $10,000,000 per month during the existence of such surplus, to the payment of the interest-bearing indebtedness of the United States, payable at the option of the Government. Secretary Manning does not approve this scheme, saying: "I cannot now foresee a state of things which will make it prudent to limit the surplus reserve in the Treasury to a sum ranging from nothing to a maximum of $10,000,000. The legislation now before Congress relating to pensions will, if perfected, increase the demands upon the Treasury to an amount which it is impossible to exactly estimate, and a late decision of the Supreme Court subjects the Government to the repayment of duties collected, the aggregate of which is large but altogether indefinite. These things are mentioned to remind the Committee that neither the calls upon the Treasury nor the exact time that such demands must be met can be precisely foreseen."

The House Committee on Public Lands on Tuesday decided to forfeit the grant to the California and Oregon and the Oregon and California Roads, except as to the lands to which patents issued to these companies prior to the date, in 1880, when the road should have been completed.

The House Committee will report favorably the Hennepin Canal scheme.

The Commissioner of Pensions has prepared a statement showing the amount called for by the Arrears of Pensions Act and by the bills now under consideration. He fixes the amount at the enormous sum of $482,242,073.

Minister Cox, at Constantinople, has obtained a furlough on account of poor health, and has gone to Egypt with his wife.

The anti-Chinese Congress at Portland, Oregon, Saturday, at which about 150 delegates were present, adopted resolutions calling upon "the citizens of every locality to peaceably assemble and politely request said Mongolian race to remove from this State and Territory to the city of San Francisco or any other place where they are desired by the people, and this within thirty days from the date of said meetings"; and appointing an executive committee in every community to carry out the spirit and intent of these resolutions.

The resolve abolishing the poll-tax as a prerequisite to voting was agreed to in the Massachusetts House on Thursday by a vote of 177 to 50.

Senator Reilly introduced in the New York Senate on Thursday a bill to reduce the price of gas in New York to $1 25 per 1,000 feet.

It is officially announced that Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, will be made a Cardinal.

General Hancock died poor and a fund has been started for the benefit of his widow. S. J. Tilden headed the subscription with $1,000. The funeral of the dead General took place on Saturday. Unostentatious services were held in Trinity Church, in this city, and the body was then taken to Norristown, Pa., and interred in the family vault.

John B. Gough, the temperance orator, was stricken with apoplexy while lecturing on Monday night in Philadelphia. There is little hope of his recovery.

Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, is critically ill.

John G. Thompson, formerly prominent in Ohio Democratic politics and ex-Sergeant-at-Arms of the House at Washington, died of heart disease on Wednesday at Seattle, Washington Territory, where he was appointed Land Claim Agent last August.

Laura Don, once a prominent actress and author of the play "A Daughter of the Nile," died at her home in Greenwich, N. Y., on Wednesday, at the age of thirty-four.

Horatio Seymour, ex-Governor of New York, died in Utica on Friday evening. He was born in Pompey, N. Y., May 31, 1810, educated at several good academies and Hobart College, and studied law. In 1842 he was elected to the New York Assembly, and was Speaker of that body in 1845. He was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1850, but was defeated by Washington Hunt, whose majority was only 262. Two years later Mr. Seymour was elected Governor over Hunt and Tompkins. From that time he was considered an almost invincible leader of his party in this State. In 1854 he was defeated for Governor by Myron H. Clark, Prohibitionist, by 309 votes, there being four candidates in the field. Just before the outbreak of the war Governor Seymour for a time adhered to the Southern wing of the Democratic party, but when war was declared he became a strong Union Democrat. In 1862 he was elected Governor over the Union General Wadsworth by a majority of 10,000. His inaugural address

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was reassuring to the Federal Government, but his course throughout the draft riots in this city has been severely criticised. The Democrats nominated Governor Seymour for President in 1868, but he was defeated by General Grant. His friends nominated him for Governor in 1876, but he declined the honor, and Lucius Robinson was substituted. Since then he has lived in honorable retirement, taking considerable interest in literary, political, and historical subjects. His last public appearance was in July, 1885, when he presided at the Utica Canal Conference. Mr. Seymour's funeral took place at Utica on Tuesday, and was attended by a large and distinguished assemblage.

Ex-State Senator Dennis McCarthy died at his home in Syracuse on Sunday at the age of seventy-two. Originally he was a Free-Soil Democrat, but became a Republican in 1862. He went to Congress in 1866, serving one term. In 1875 he entered the State Senate, and remained in it until last year. He was President pro tem. from 1881 to '85. Last year he was an unsuccessful candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket.

FOREIGN.

London was again excited on Wednesday when it was reported that a mob of ruffians was marching from Deptford toward the city. The mob was said to have been enormously increased on its march. They sacked, it was reported, several small shops and one large establishment. The police were ordered to take possession of all bridges and prevent the ruffians crossing into the city. Later in the day it became known that the reports were false. The city was quiet throughout the day and has since remained so.

Police summonses have been issued against the Socialist leaders who are blamed for inciting the riots.

The hosiery operatives at Leicester, Eng., are on a strike. On Thursday night they paraded the streets and smashed factory windows. The police charged, but were unable to disperse them. Four arrests were made. They continued their riotous demonstrations until a late hour on Friday night. Twenty-seven were arrested. The relief fund for the unemployed workingmen of London amounts to £20,000.

A meeting of unemployed workingmen held in Birmingham, England, on Monday was attended by 8,000 persons. The addresses delivered were of the most inflammatory nature, and the assemblage degenerated into a mob, which attempted to run riot in the streets and pillage the shops. The police, however, were prepared, and succeeded in suppressing rioting and preventing any acts of pillage.

A meeting of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen favorable to the principle of the establishment of an Irish Parliament in Dublin, to deal with Irish affairs, was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, in London, on Wednesday evening. Speeches were made by Lord Ashburnham, Mr. Justin McCarthy, and Mr. Joseph Cowen. The meeting formed the British Home-Rule Association, and passed a resolution supporting the Irish people in their demand for self-government. An executive committee was appointed to draft a constitution; it included the names of Lord Ashburnham, Lord Clifton, Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P.; Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P.; Sir James Marshall, Mr. W. Thompson, Q.C., and Mr. Wilfrid S. Blunt.

The Earl of Fife, the President of the Scotch Liberal Association, and hitherto a stanch friend and colleague of Mr. Gladstone, writes to the Secretary of that Association that he cannot hand over his political conscience to a Cabinet whose policy, so far as it is definable at all, is only a policy of surrender. He says he is strongly opposed to tampering with the Union, and must resign the Presidency.

The election in Galway, which took place on Thursday, resulted in the return of Captain O'Shea, who received 1,017 votes to 65 for Mr. Lynch. At a meeting in the evening Mr. Parnell congratulated the electors upon the unity they had displayed, and thanked them for the confidence they had shown in him. Mr. O'Connor also spoke, and predicted that an Irish Parliament would sit in Dublin within two years. It is said that a number of the Irish members of Parliament will refuse to recognize O'Shea.

Mr. Healy, in the course of an address delivered on Saturday at Mountrath on Home Rule, ridiculed the proposition to allow the Irish people a native Parliament without the control of the police of the country. He said: "An Irish Parliament without the control of the police would require police protection itself."

Mr. Gladstone is said to be preparing a bill providing for the expropriation of land in Ireland by means of state funds.

At a meeting of the British Cabinet on Monday it was decided that the first business of the Parliamentary session should be a scheme to reform the rules of procedure. Mr. Chamberlain urged the early consideration of a local government bill, but Mr. Gladstone overruled him, giving precedence to home-rule proposals, and postponing dealing with the Irish land question. Mr. Gladstone is sending letters of inquiry to all sorts and conditions of Irishmen in order to accumulate accurate knowledge on the Irish question.

A meeting of the Conservative leaders has been called for February 18 at the Carlton Club. The Marquis of Salisbury will preside. The meeting will be in the nature of a caucus to determine what policy the Conservatives shall pursue in Parliament. The principal question to be considered will be, What stand are the Conservatives to take in regard to Ireland and the proposed Irish legislation of the Liberals?

Lord Rosebery, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, has reiterated to the Greek Government that England is firm in her resolution to oppose a war between Greece and Turkey.

The Porte has been informed that Lord Rosebery will maintain Lord Salisbury's Balkan policy.

It is rumored in well-informed circles that the Greek question has been temporarily settled by an agreement between Mr. Gladstone, the Earl of Rosebery, and Mr. Delyannis, the Greek Prime Minister, that Greece shall keep quiet now, on condition of securing the execution of the Berlin Treaty in a short time.

Mr. John Morley has been reëlected to Parliament, receiving 1,010 more votes than before. This is considered a popular endorsement of home rule.

The trial of the divorce case of Mr. Donald Crawford against his wife, in which Sir Charles Dilke is co-respondent, was held in London on Friday. The Court granted Mr. Crawford a divorce from his wife, and dismissed the charges against Sir Charles Dilke. The London press comment indignantly on the peculiar decision of the Court.

Sir Charles Dilke has decided to persevere in the policy of silence and to make no explanation to the Chelsea electors. It is certain that he will not receive a place in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet.

The Chelsea Liberal Association has decided to permit Sir Charles Dilke to continue undisturbed as the representative of that constituency in Parliament.

Viscount Cardwell is dead. He was a Liberal, and was a member of several ministries. In 1859–61 he was Chief Secretary for Ireland, and later held office as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Colonial Secretary, and War Secretary. Viscount Cardwell was in his seventy-third year.

The Rev. John Tulloch, D.D., Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's University, Scotland, is dead. He was born in 1823.

The Rev. Henry Burgess, of Glasgow, Scotland, author of many religious works, is dead at the age of seventy-eight. Among his works are: 'Truth or Orthodoxy, to which shall we sacrifice?' (1848), 'Poems' (1850), 'Disestablishment and Disendowment' (1875), and the 'Art of Preaching and Composition of Sermons' (1881). He was editor of the *Clerical Journal* for fourteen years, retiring in 1868.

The London Missionary Society has received advices from Zanzibar that two men who have returned to that place from Uganda report that they saw Bishop Hannington, with fifty men of his expedition, taken out for execution.

The rebellion in Kordofan is assuming large proportions. The French Prime Minister has radically changed that Government's policy, and will support the demands of the Porte for the formation of a Turco-Egyptian army to replace the British troops in Egypt, and urges the early evacuation of the country by the latter.

Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, has decided to garrison Burmah with 16,000 troops, under command of General Prendergast. The military occupation and martial law will be continued until November, as Lord Dufferin does not think the country is ripe yet for the establishment of civil law.

Bulgaria and Turkey, on the advice of the Powers, will forego their demands of an indemnity from Servia.

It is reported that King Milan has resolved to sign a treaty of peace with Bulgaria, no matter what action the Greek Government may decide to take. Servia will hereafter enter into a stronger agreement with Austria-Hungary.

A conspiracy has been discovered in Belgrade, Servia, to overthrow King Milan, and place upon the throne Prince Karageorgevitch.

The Madrid *Progresso*, a Zorillist newspaper, says that when the Cortes meets it will be to receive the announcement of the abdication of the Queen Regent.

Twelve men were arrested in Madrid on Sunday charged with being members of a dynamite association and an anarchist committee. Dynamite bombs, cartridges, and red flags were found.

There is great excitement in Berlin over apparently well-authenticated reports that Prince Bismarck is preparing to yield entirely to the Vatican in the religious dispute which has been waged by Prussia against the Papacy for the past fifteen years. A bill has been deposited by the Government with the Upper House of the Landtag, revoking, with a few trivial exceptions, all the features of the May laws which have been so odious to the Catholics of Germany.

The German Reichstag has passed the motion, urged by the Conservatives, for a new and searching inquiry into the currency question, to ascertain whether it would be better to adhere to monometallism or return to the double standard. The vote was 145 to 119.

Since the recent riots in London the Russian Government has renewed negotiations with England, with the object of inducing that country to join the international league for the extradition of political criminals.

An excited crowd of French Canadians raided several stores in Paspebiac, Quebec, on Monday, and carried off 260 barrels of flour. The Government grant of one-half barrel each of flour and potatoes was offered them, but was indignantly rejected. The rioters helped themselves to whatever they wanted. It is feared that this is only the beginning of the trouble.

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A BILL TO PROMOTE MENDICANCY.

MR. BLAIR, of New Hampshire, has succeeded in having his bill for Federal aid to education in the South made the regular order in the Senate; and this most important proposition is thus again before Congress for discussion. At the same time the press of the country manifests signs of giving the subject more careful attention than it has previously received, and there is evidence that many journals which have hastily endorsed the scheme in past years are now abating their confidence that it will prove a good thing in the long run. The Boston *Herald* is a newspaper which has hitherto favored the Blair bill, in the belief that it would stimulate the cause of common-school education, but which now says, "If it will not, let the aid be withheld," and scarcely conceals a growing doubt whether the scheme would not hinder rather than help. Its chief reason for still hoping that Federal aid to Southern schools might prove beneficial is based upon certain statements made by a Northern gentleman who has paid much attention to this question, and who strongly advocates the Blair bill. We quote his argument, as summarized by the *Herald*:

"Emancipation, the act of the nation, added one-third or more to the school population of the former slave States, and that after two-thirds of the property of that region, reckoning the slaves as part of it, had been destroyed by war. The freedmen and their children had been kept in compulsory ignorance under the authority of the National Constitution which recognized and protected slavery. It was, therefore, physically impossible for the people of the Southern States to assume the task of educating this mass of ignorance. The Rev. Mr. Mayo, an excellent authority on this question, says that 'There are now, in sixteen Southern States, 4,000,000 white and 2,000,000 colored children and youth of school age, of whom not one-third can be said to be in any effective school.' Seventy per cent. of the negroes over ten years of age are illiterate, and the ratio of illiteracy for blacks and whites alike is increasing. And this in spite of the fact, to which Mr. Mayo bears testimony, that 'no people in human history has made an effort so remarkable, all circumstances considered, as the people of the South have done during the past fifteen years, in what they have already done for the schooling of their children.' Last year the Southern States raised no less than $17,000,000 for school purposes, of which nearly one-third was for the education of the children of their former slaves. In many of the States the school tax is higher in proportion to the property than in Northern States that maintain a splendid school system. And yet more than one-half the children of school age are growing up illiterate, or without primary instruction that is worthy of the name."

The Rev. Dr. Mayo is a gentleman of the highest character, a clergyman of excellent standing in the Unitarian Church, and a life-long friend of education, who abandoned regular church work to devote himself to the cause of education in the South, and in that cause has labored with great zeal and entire unselfishness. He has thus enjoyed unusual opportunities for learning the state of things at the South, and he is entitled to be heard with great respect. But it is evident that the influence of his former environment causes him to view Southern schools through glasses which distort the situation. Dr. Mayo lived for a number of years, while his children were going to school, in Cincinnati, and for a number of years more in Springfield, Mass.—both cities with excellent systems of graded schools in session nine or ten months out of every twelve. He went down South, and found that in the rural districts the common schools were open only three or four months a year. He was naturally shocked, and jumped to the conclusion that the nation must go to the aid of the Southern States, or their children would never get a decent education. His radical mistake was in supposing that the situation in the rural regions of the South was much different from the situation in the rural regions of the North, or much worse. If he had gone from Springfield through the hill towns of western Massachusetts, and then journeyed through the mountain regions of Vermont, he would have found schools which are but little more "effective" than exist in the South and are in session but little longer. Less than 5 per cent. of all Vermont's inhabitants above the age of ten years in 1880 were unable to read, and yet an official report of 1870 shows that the schools in most towns were open only seventeen weeks in the year, which does not much exceed the present limit in the South.

When the *Herald* and other believers in Dr. Mayo quote his dictum that not one-third of the children in the South can be said to be in any "effective" schools, they must remember that it is the testimony of a man who would undoubtedly have pronounced the schools of 1870 in many Vermont towns ineffective, and yet that those schools kept the ratio of illiteracy in the State below one in twenty. The *Herald* does not make it quite plain whether the statement that "the ratio of illiteracy for blacks and whites alike [in the South] is increasing," was made by Dr. Mayo or is its own, but, whoever its author, it is obviously a gross and inexcusable misrepresentation. The official reports of the Superintendents of Education in every Southern State show that the number of attendants upon the public schools is increasing steadily and largely year by year, mounting in South Carolina from 110,416 in 1874 to 185,619 in 1884, and in Mississippi from 166,204 to 266,996 in the eight years ending with 1883. If illiteracy is really increasing with such extensions of school advantages, national aid would only aggravate the evil by enlarging the number of pupils, and the true thing to do would be to shut up the schools. But it is not true, and the census of 1890 will undoubtedly show a great diminution in the illiteracy of every Southern State. It is a scarcely less flagrant misrepresentation to give the impression, as Dr. Mayo does, that "not one-third" of the children in the South are getting a decent education. The truth, as shown by the reports of State Superintendents, is that the percentage of attendance to the whole population of the school age, even in States with so large a negro preponderance as Mississippi and South Carolina, has already reached as high a point as in thinly settled States at the North.

There remains only the plea that the schools are not as good as they ought to be, and still the Southern people cannot raise any more money for education, so that they must have help from the Federal Treasury if there is to be any further improvement, which everybody concedes is essential. It is a perfectly conclusive answer to this plea of Dr. Mayo's that it is now several years since he began telling the Southern people that they could not raise any more money for schools, and yet they have gone on raising more money all this while. For example, South Carolina increased the amount devoted to this purpose between 1880 and 1884 by nearly 33 per cent., Georgia, Alabama, and Virginia by almost 40 per cent., and North Carolina and Florida by more than 50 per cent.

If anything more were needed to show that the South is capable of "paddling her own canoe," it is furnished by the voluntary testimony of Southern men who are devoted to the cause of education in those States where the load is heaviest by reason of the large proportion of negroes in the population. In Mississippi almost 60 per cent. of the people are colored, yet this is what Governor Lowry of Mississippi said about education in that State in his message to the Legislature last month:

"It is a source of no little gratification to be able to state that the common-school system is in a healthier condition, and that the complicated machinery of the department is working more smoothly and satisfactorily than at any previous time in its history. My information from various sources satisfies me that the interest in favor of our system of public education as established and maintained by law is steadily increasing, and assuming a more intelligent and well-defined form of action. I learn from the able School Superintendent, General Smith, that the attendance of 1884 was largely in excess of that of any previous year, and will, he supposes, be greater for 1885. Especially is this increase marked among the colored people, showing more attention and concern about the education of their children than manifested heretofore. It may be truthfully said that the educational outlook of the State is hopeful, and the object of every one connected with legislation should be to revise, improve, and perfect our school system."

The proportion of negroes to whites is even larger in South Carolina than in Mississippi, more than two-thirds of all the people being colored, yet Governor Thompson—himself for years the State's efficient Superintendent of Education, and one of the most devoted friends of public schools in the whole South—was able to make this encouraging showing in his message to the Legislature last November:

"The report of the Superintendent of Education shows a most gratifying progress in the work of the public schools, and in the healthy growth of popular sentiment on the subject of education. Year by year the friction that attended the operation of the free public-school system in the earlier period of its establishment has been reduced, and in all particulars controllable by the school officers it has almost disappeared. The number of pupils enrolled in the public schools during the year just closed was 178,023, of which 78,458 were white and 99,565 were colored; the number of teachers employed was 3,773, being an increase of 89 over the number employed during the preceding year; and the number of schools was 3,462, being an increase of 80 over the number in operation during the year 1883-84. The length of the school-term was three and a half months. It was shown in the annual report for 1884 that the limit of ratio of enrolment to the school population of the State had been nearly reached, and that the increase in this respect would, in the absence of unfavorable conditions, only keep pace with the natural increase of population. This indicates that the schools have been brought within the reach of the people and are generally used by them. The average attendance of pupils for the school term shows an increase of 7,949, and has now reached nearly 69 per centum of the enrolment. That this percentage should be so high among a people mainly rural is highly encouraging, because it demonstrates that the work of the schools has become more effective and better appreciated."

We do not see how any candid person, who will take the trouble to investigate the facts, can avoid the conclusion that the work of public education in the South is now in a most

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hopeful condition, and that the worst thing which could possibly befall the cause would be an assumption by the nation of a burden which the South has shown herself able to carry alone, and will be all the stronger in the end for having carried alone. There was a time when an appeal for national help might have been urged with force. Just after the war, when the South was plunged in poverty, when, as in South Carolina in 1869, not one child in ten attended public schools, it might have been fairly urged that Congress should come to the rescue. But half a generation has passed since that time, and the South, by her own confession, is now able to do the work, and will be able to do it better every year as she grows richer. The short-sighted Northern philanthropists who try to persuade her that she is too poor are her worst enemies. Mr. Blair's bill only needs to be seen in its true light, as a bill to promote educational mendicancy, to be sure to be rejected.

BROOKLYN AND PHILADELPHIA.

By a rather striking coincidence there has just been presented in two of our chief cities convincing evidence of the bitter hostility to civil-service reform which is entertained by the professional politicians of both parties. Brooklyn has long been a Democratic city in national politics, and has suffered from one of the worst systems of boss rule ever known in the country, except for the brief periods when the taxpayers, without regard to party, have joined in electing non-partisan officials, as notably during the recent Low régime. Philadelphia, on the other hand, has long been a Republican "stronghold" in national politics, and has been cursed with a ring second in corruption only to Tammany in New York, which has for years absolutely ruled the city, except when some peculiarly cynical abuse of power aroused the public for a brief season to a spasmodic revolt. The Democratic Machine is now in good running order in Brooklyn and the Republican Machine in Philadelphia, so that each party is able to manifest its attitude toward municipal reform with the utmost clearness.

Last fall the Brooklyn Democrats nominated for Mayor one of those well-meaning but weak-backed "business men," whom the party managers have found by long experience the most taking candidates to masquerade behind during a canvass, and the most subservient officials after election. Boss McLaughlin's dummy in this instance conclusively demonstrated his unfitness for responsibility by writing a letter of acceptance which sneered at the competitive system, that had long been in successful operation in his city, as an unpractical device, and virtually assured the "boys" that the examinations should be so changed, if the Democrats came into power, that the questions would not bother them. The dummy was elected, and his administration is already justifying the Machine's confidence in him. He turned over the departments which control the most "patronage" to Democrats distinguished more for partisan activity than for business qualifications, and these men have been quick to prove that they intended to run their departments primarily for the benefit of party strikers.

Last week the City Works Commissioner, who has several hundred subordinates, insisted upon their handing him their resignations for his acceptance at any time he may insist upon them. The law expressly gives the Commissioner the right to remove any subordinate during the first month of his incumbency without assigning any reason, and after that period upon filing a statement of the cause. The Department has been placed upon a good business footing under Mayor Low, and the interests of the public service would require or justify very few changes among the large force of subordinates. But the Commissioner scarcely veils his intention to be governed solely by partisan considerations in deciding whether or not to retain a man, and his almost openly avowed object, in asking wholesale resignations in blank, is to be able to get rid of employees from time to time, as places must be made for importunate "workers," without the check which the necessity of giving a sound reason after the expiration of the first month would impose. Meanwhile the new officials are making a desperate effort to secure the consent of the State Civil-Service Commissioners to changes in the system of examinations for filling the vacancies thus created, so that the competition will be a mere farce and "the right man" will be able to pull through every time. In short, the object of the new Democratic administration in Brooklyn is to break down, so far as possible, the system of conducting municipal affairs upon business principles which has been so successfully built up under Mr. Low.

The Republicans have an overwhelming majority in the City Council of Philadelphia. The term of the Chief Engineer of the Water Department is about expiring, and the City Council was called upon on Thursday to elect his successor. The incumbent, Col. William Ludlow, is a graduate of West Point, an accomplished civil engineer, an executive officer of rare ability, an official who has served for three years absolutely without reproach. He came very near to being the ideal man for the place, when the Council, in deference to an aroused public sentiment, originally elected him, and he now adds to natural qualifications the notable advantage of long experience with the Department and entire familiarity with its needs. Great improvements in the water service which are in immediate contemplation render his retention peculiarly desirable, as a complete assurance that the large amounts to be expended will be honestly applied. In the whole history of city government in this country there has seldom been a case where the reëlection of a competent and faithful official was more imperatively demanded by every consideration of the public interest.

There was but one possible pretext which could be advanced by Colonel Ludlow's most bitter enemy as a ground for rejecting him. He is personally a Democrat in national politics, and votes the Democratic ticket. It was not pretended that he had used his power to promote the interests of the Democratic party; or, rather, when such a charge was vaguely made, a careful investigation showed that it was absolutely without foundation, while a scrutiny of the political affiliations of all employees of the Department, after he had been for three years its head, showed that only 5 of the whole 326 were Democrats. He had simply conducted the Department upon business principles, and the most stalwart Republican could cite no case where he had done anything to help the Democratic party. Yet the Republican Councilmen met in caucus not long ago and decided to refuse Colonel Ludlow reëlection, solely because they were unwilling to have the Department run upon business principles, and were resolved to have it run as a part of the Republican Machine. Public sentiment protested against the movement. Even such a thorough-going Blaine organ as the *Press* joined in the outcry, and called upon Republican Councilmen to turn Mugwumps and reject the regular nominee. But it was all of no avail. When the Councilmen met, only two of the Republican members had independence enough to vote with the Democrats for Colonel Ludlow's reëlection; the other ninety-three supported the candidate of the Republican Machine. They did it, as one of them frankly confessed, "because he is a Republican," and because they believed in this speaker's patronage platform: "I say, let us keep the cake for ourselves, and if the Democrats get on top, we will turn it over to them." As the *Press* has the frankness to admit, Colonel Ludlow, "the most efficient and competent officer the Department has ever had," is "thrown overboard because he *is* a good officer, and because his office is administered strictly on business principles."

These Brooklyn and Philadelphia incidents are full of instruction. We have had a great deal of dispute the past year as to whether Republican or Democratic politicians are the more friendly to civil-service reform. The truth is that both sets are its bitter enemies, and that there is nothing to choose between them. Each crowd is, like Ensign Stebbins, "for the law, but agin' its enforcement." The Brooklyn Democratic City Convention last fall gave an "unqualified endorsement" to the principles of the Civil-Service Law "as enacted by the Legislature of this State, and now applicable to the city of Brooklyn," and further pledged the party "to modify them in no other respect than practical experience may show to be necessary for the more efficient carrying on of the public business." Philadelphia Republican conventions have repeatedly declared in favor of reform methods and the application of business principles to public affairs. Yet the Democratic ring in Brooklyn coolly repudiates its pledges and tries to break down the law, while the Republican Machine in Philadelphia rejects a faithful official simply for having lived up to the Republican platform.

The friends of reform have good reason to rejoice over these performances. Nothing could do so much to advance the cause which they have at heart as the open hostility of the corrupt rings and the party machines. The difference between the system of business principles in public affairs and the spoils system is here made plain to the comprehension of every voter. There is no chance to confuse the issue, and when the issue is once made plain, the eventual triumph of reform is assured.

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CAREER OF THE SALISBURY MINISTRY.

LONDON, February 4, 1886.

Now that the Tory Ministry of 1885 has expired, your readers may expect to have some observations on its short but interesting life. It has been the briefest Ministry of the last half century, having lasted just seven months. When, on Mr. Gladstone's resignation last June, after the unexpected defeat which he suffered on the Budget, office was offered to Lord Salisbury, there was much difference of opinion in Tory circles as to whether it would or would not be better to remain in opposition. The common view in both parties was, that whichever party was in opposition would have the better chance at the general election, because it would be able to assail its adversaries, instead of standing on the defensive. This view made the Liberals well pleased to quit office, and equally dissuaded the Tories from coming in. But in a party which has been out of power for some years there are always many men eager for the spoils, even such limited spoils as our system awards to the victors. There are peerages and other titles of honor; there is the patronage of the civil-service posts that may fall vacant; there are the great offices of state themselves. The desire for these tells potently on the chiefs through their relatives and friends, and in this instance Lord Randolph Churchill, who had been the most active combatant in the House of Commons, was anxious at all hazards to come in and taste power. His counsels prevailed, and a Tory Cabinet was formed in which he held a place of influence scarcely second to that of Lord Salisbury. The result seems to have justified his boldness. Although the Tories have been beaten at the general election, their defeat is nowise due to their having taken office. So far as one can judge, they stood to be beaten in any case, and they have probably gained somewhat more than they lost by being the party in power. Their tenure had been too short to permit them to make serious blunders, or to make the blunders of their Liberal predecessors forgotten. The courage which they showed in taking office while in a minority in the House of Commons, inspired their supporters with zeal and hope. Some of their chief figures, and notably Lord Randolph Churchill himself, gained importance by their official status, which turned them from mere skirmishers into responsible statesmen.

I believe, therefore, that this general election has condemned the view held in June that the Liberals would gain and the Tories lose by the change of Ministry which then took place. That the latter did not carry the country at the election was due to other and preëxisting causes which were too strong for them. Scotland remained steadily Liberal. The new voters in the English counties went Liberal, partly because they felt that their admission to the franchise was a gift of the Liberals, partly, in the agricultural districts, out of hostility to the farmers, who have long been Tories. The Irish vote in the English boroughs gave Lord Salisbury twenty-five seats, but even with this gain he was left in a minority of eighty-four as against the Liberals. Yet their defeat was no disgrace to the Tory party. They fought with great spirit and developed an unexpectedly strong organization. The Established Church, acting not merely through its pastors, but also through the district visitors and other feminine agencies, did splendid work among the humbler class of voters. Toryism rejoices to find that it may be, if properly handled, just as vigorous and popular among the poor as among the rich, and, therefore, while political philosophers shake their heads over an extended suffrage, Tory party managers perceive that they have a better chance than they ever expected of fighting the Radicals on their own ground.

Of the personal qualities of the outgoing Ministry there is not very much to be said. When it was formed, it was deemed weak in comparison to that of Mr. Gladstone. It contained fewer men of acknowledged capacity either for speaking or for administration. Nor has its career developed any reputations. The nobodies of whom it largely consisted remain nobodies still. Only two persons have improved their position. Lord Salisbury has, by the confession of his opponents, done well as Foreign Secretary. He threw overboard, in the most hearty and unapologetic way, the Eastern policy of which he had been the organ in Lord Beaconsfield's Government from 1878 to 1880, and promoted, when he might have been expected to disapprove and retard, the union of the two Bulgarias. The irritation which had existed between the German Chancery and our Foreign Office under the previous Government disappeared, and Bismarck seems to have almost gone out of his way to make things smooth for the rivals of those whom he considered unfriendly to himself. The violent tone which Lord Salisbury had used toward Russia was quickly dropped, and the question of the Afghan frontier settled upon the lines which Mr. Gladstone's Government had approved; so that here, also, Liberal critics found nothing to condemn.

On the whole, Lord Salisbury stands now before the country with a character for administrative judgment, as well as vigor, which he never enjoyed before. It is the same with Lord Randolph Churchill. Whether or no he has really proved a good executive official, the public cannot tell, because it knows very little of what goes on inside the walls of our departments. But, at any rate, he has done better than might have been predicted from the reckless violence of his speeches in opposition. He has made no conspicuous mistakes. In the only large enterprise he has had to direct, the expedition against Burmah, he has acted, or allowed the Indian Viceroy to act, with promptitude and decision, and gains credit for these qualities even from those who doubt the need for the war and condemn the annexation to which it has led. In his Parliamentary, as well as his platform harangues, he has occasionally relapsed into the abusive vein by which he rose to eminence; but these lapses have been fewer and fewer, while his serious speeches have shown plenty of force and courage. Those who have watched him closely do not think any better of his statesmanship or patriotism than they did before, but they admit that he has made himself more than ever the fighting leader of the mass of the Tory party, the man whom its bolder spirits are prepared to follow in any new departure. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who was nominally leader of the House of Commons, has behaved very much as was expected, neither raising nor lowering his reputation as a solid, dry, resolute man, with little pliability and no brilliance. He was not severely tested in the House of Commons, because during last July and August the Ministry carried on its business at sufferance, the Liberals wishing to keep them in; and during the election campaign he did not shine, for his platform manner is heavy and his ideas want freshness.

On the domestic policy of the Salisbury Ministry there is nothing to say, because they did not develop any. They began by dropping the Irish Coercion Act, not alleging, as they might have done, that it would have been all but impossible to procure its renewal at so late a period of the session as the end of June, but declaring that they conceived coercion to be justified only by extreme necessity, and that no extreme necessity existed. Such a declaration, followed as it was by strictures upon Lord Spencer's government of Ireland, severely tried the aristocratic section of their followers, who would like to put Ireland under martial law. But the murmurs of disapproval soon died away, and nothing else arose to cause division in the Tory ranks. When the election campaign began, it became necessary to set some sort of policy before the country. This might have been expected to open fissures in the compact structure of the party. But Lord Salisbury confined himself to adopting, with considerable modifications, some of the proposals Mr. Gladstone had already made, and he was relieved from the necessity of doing more by the highly aggressive tactics of the advanced Liberals. Their hostility to the Established Church enabled him to pose, quite honestly, as the advocate of the principle of establishments, and to assume, with less justification, the position of Defender of the Faith. The whole Tory party rallied to the cry; the battle became a defensive one. There was no more risk of internal dissensions; there was no longer much need of an attractive programme. Had the Ministry obtained a majority, they would have had to frame a positive policy and submit it in the form of bills to Parliament. They would in particular have been forced to prepare a comprehensive scheme for rural local government, and would have found it extremely difficult to make such a scheme popular without alienating the landed aristocracy. But the Irish difficulty was nearer and more menacing. Having won from twenty to thirty seats by Parnellite votes, they were under a prima-facie obligation to adopt a friendly tone to the Nationalists, to abstain from coercive measures, and go as far as they dared in the direction of home rule. Lord Carnarvon seems to have been sent to Ireland as Viceroy in the hope of carrying out such a policy. But when the result of the elections showed that even with the aid of the Parnellites they would have a majority of only four in the House of Commons; when they had reason to think that Mr. Gladstone was willing to go at least as far toward home rule as their most loyal supporters would follow them; when the reception given in the press and by society to the scheme ascribed to him had shown how little the English people, and especially the upper class, were inclined toward Nationalist ideas, they could not but stop short. For a time they seemed to have hesitated, and it is a plausible conjecture that the Cabinet was divided. When they drew up the Queen's speech they were still in doubt whether or no to propose a coercion bill, and their plan was to amend the procedure rules of the House of Commons before attempting anything else. After the debate on the address had begun, and they had felt the pressure of their own supporters, anxious to see strong measures taken in Ireland, they resolved to gain a few days by sending over Mr. W. H. Smith as Irish Secretary to advise them on the state of the country. Two days later, when it was plain that they could not hope to keep office, because the Parnellites were going to vote against them, and the Liberals were sure to turn them out on some early day—these two parties being in so great a majority that an accidental defeat must come if an intentional one did not—they nerved themselves to a more decided course, and gave notice, without waiting for Mr. Smith's report, or even referring to his mission, that they would bring in an Irish coercion bill and ask precedence for it; whereupon they were forthwith turned out.

Nothing in their life became them so little as their entering it and quitting it. They entered it by throwing overboard their former advocacy of repressive legislation for Ireland, and determining to govern without it—a resolution laudable in itself, but less laudable in them, and rendered suspicious by the aid they had so frequently obtained against Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet from Irish votes. They died, or at least they hastened their death, by an equally sudden change of front to

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the policy of repression, when it was plain that the Irish vote would be thrown against them, and that the best thing to play for was a reputation for vigor in the eyes of the English. The weakness, however, of their counsels during the previous week has been little redeemed by this death-bed resolution ; and the comparative quiet of Ireland, where outrages have been few, and convictions generally obtained at the assizes, has made the proposal of a coercion bill seem more like a party stroke than a dictate of firm policy. Yet whoever considers the whole difficulties of the Irish problem will not judge harshly the faults of any English Government. Mr. Gladstone's Ministry also erred, every ministry is sure to err, in dealing with such a tangle. There is so much to be said against every course and so little for any course, that one cannot be surprised that fourteen men should find it hard to hold to the same course even for a week. This is the first and chief moral of the short but eventful annals of the departed Administration. It came in by Irish help, it lived so long as it kept aloof from Irish questions, it fell so soon as it was forced to touch them. The same Serbonian bog will probably engulf other English ministries before at last some one drains it off or fills it up.

The other moral is that Conservatism in its old sense, in the sense of Sir Robert Peel's days, has almost vanished from England. There was little or nothing, except their defence of the Established Church at the general election, to distinguish the Salisbury Government from a Liberal Government. It never took its stand on Conservative principles. It never talked Conservative language. Three of the measures which it passed in the closing weeks of the last Parliament savored of State Socialism at least as much as any that passed under Mr. Gladstone's auspices. Even when it was resisting the amendment (to the address) about allotments for agricultural laborers last week, it left the economic and Conservative view to be stated by Mr. Goschen and Lord Hartington, and declared itself willing to go in for an allotment scheme. Electoral power has now so completely passed to the working classes that no ministry, on either side, ventures to oppose what the working classes are believed to desire, and few are the politicians who have the courage even to tell the working classes that they are wrong in any wish they express.

Since their fall, little has been said or thought about the outgoing Cabinet, nor will any of their doings, except the annexation of Burmah, be long remembered. All eyes are turned toward the rising sun ; and since the question whether Mr. Gladstone would form a Cabinet has been settled, curiosity is at work on the direction its Irish policy will take. The Tory party has this consolation for its defeat, that it marches out in good order, loyal to its leaders, unpledged to any particular Irish or English measures, full of fighting spirit, and hopeful of improving its position at that general election which every one believes to be not far distant. Y.

PAUL BAUDRY.

PARIS, January 28, 1886.

THE funeral of Paul Baudry took place yesterday at the Church of Notre Dame des Champs, not far from the house which was long the home of the man who may well be called the first artist of our modern French school. It was some consolation for those who had known him to see the immense concourse of people which was attracted by this funeral. There were not only the usual deputations from the Institute, from the Beaux-Arts, the official representatives of art; there were all the young *rapins* who live in the studios of the Latin quarter; there were workingmen mingled with men and women of the best society; there were models, and even small Italian children in their picturesque rags. Baudry was beloved by all those who knew him, and he will be regretted as a man as well as an artist.

His origin was of the most humble sort. His father made wooden shoes at Bourbon-Vendée, where Paul was born November 7, 1828. He entered the School of the Beaux-Arts in 1845, as one of the pupils of that great establishment. The young Vendean obtained a prize as the result of his three years' study, and this prize gave him entrance to the French School of Painting at Rome. It was certainly curious, in an ethnological point of view, to see a young Breton, a Celt, find himself so immediately at home in Rome and in Italy. Baudry was made, as it were, for Italy, and he found himself, at the age of twenty, in his own element, among the great works of art of Raphael and Michael Angelo. No painter of our time can be said to have assimilated so well, without being a mere copyist, Italian art, its color, its methods, its noble simplicity, its idealism. Baudry was completely seduced by Rome, and not only seduced, transformed. His first master had been Drolling, a classic of the classic, but one of those classics who had never understood the Italian genius, its elegance and its liberty. Drolling belonged to the school of David, a school which had rehabilitated the study of the nude, but which had, so to speak, no soul and no life. Baudry found masters in Rome who taught him new lessons, and his genius was all ready to receive them. A sort of preëstablished harmony placed him in direct communication with the greatest masters.

While he was at Rome (the pupils of the School of the Villa Medici remain there five years, at the expense of the state), he sent a few pictures to Paris. The best of them, the "Torture of a Vestal," is now at the Museum of Lille; it is dated 1857. There is every year an official report on these remittances from Rome. Speaking of this work of Baudry's, the reporter expressed the fear lest the painter should abandon too much the traditions of art—a singular judgment, as nobody has been, in one sense, more faithful to tradition than Baudry; only he found it where it really was, not with David, but with the great masters of the old times.

Besides his "Vestal," Baudry had sent, for his first public exhibition, a picture which is now in the Museum of the Luxembourg, and which is a true revelation of his own peculiar genius. It was "Fortune and the Child." It is a charming picture ; the sleeping infant, the goddess in her chaste nudity, the landscape, all remind the spectator forcibly of the Venetian masters, of Palma Vecchio, of Giorgione, of Titian himself. Baudry had assimilated the grace, the golden color, the easy and harmonious lines, the *je ne sais quoi* of the school of Venice. He had sent also some smaller pictures—"Saint John the Baptist in his childhood," a lovely picture; the portrait of the young son of Mme. S——; and a "Leda." To this first period belong also the "Magdalene," painted in 1858 (which is now in the Museum of Nantes), and the "Toilet of Venus" (which is in the Museum of Bordeaux). These indications show that Baudry's pictures were bought, as an encouragement, by the state, and presented to the provincial museums; the public was not yet acquainted with him, though he had risen as it were almost immediately to the highest regions of art.

The Milanese and the Venetian painters were the first masters of Baudry. While he inspired himself with their works, he did not forget that nature is the greatest master after all, and he made portraits. I have sometimes heard people lament over the necessity under which some painters were placed to produce portraits in order to make a living. I cannot sympathize with this sentiment. I am convinced that the greatest painters lose nothing and can gain much by portrait making. Nothing is really so rare as a good portrait, one which shows not only the physical man, but the intellectual, the moral man. Raphael made portraits; those of Van Dyck, of Rembrandt, of Rubens are among the highest works of art. The portraits of Baudry are also worthy of all attention. He exhibited in the Salon of 1857 his portrait of Beulé, who was a professor and a member of the French Academy, the author of a life of Augustus and of the Cæsars. It is impossible to forget this picture, full of realism and of life, which gave all the character of the personage. We can see in it the essential characteristics of the talent of Baudry. Why is it that he was in the end equally admired and beloved by the disciples of the old classic schools and by the most advanced realists and impressionists? It is because he always copied life, he painted what he saw; but he saw it not only with his optic nerve, he saw it also with his mind. He was able to choose in nature what suited him best, and what could take a place in some preconceived harmony of form and of color, but he did not create in his mind a factitious nature, he was at the same time a realist and an idealist.

Baudry painted portraits, among other persons, of M. Guizot (and this may be considered a masterpiece), of Guillaume, the sculptor, of Charles Garnier, the architect of the new Opéra, of Edmond About. Curiously enough, his portraits of men are more admired and are perhaps better than his portraits of women, though he was essentially the painter of feminine grace and beauty. There was perhaps something in the modern fashions which offended or crossed his taste. He made his portraits of men somewhat in the Flemish style, generally on dark grounds; he adopted, however, the Clouet style in the portraits of small dimensions, such as those of About, of Garnier, with their bluish or greenish background. The portrait of About is a marvel. It is not a miniature—it has more life, more independence; it is a concentrated form of art. Baudry, who was disdainful of money, often refused to make portraits; he always wished to have interesting models—interesting to him for some reason or other.

While he painted portraits, he never forgot the form of art for which he was peculiarly fitted. His "Pearl and Wave," which was exhibited in 1863 and was bought by Mr. Stewart, is a conception of exquisite charm. The Pearl is a woman who has been rolled by the waves, the color of which is opaline and pearly. The atmosphere is clear; the color has the blueness, the transparency which characterizes what may be called the decorative part of this artist's work.

We now arrive at the great work of Baudry —the decorative painting of the foyer of the Opéra. He had tried his hand, in the decorative style, in the small hôtel of Mme. de Païva, in the Champs Élysées, where he had treated some ceilings. He had also painted two panels, "Cybele" and "Amphitrite," for Mme. de Nadaillac's house. He had made some figures, symbolizing the towns of Italy, for the Duchess of Galliera. From the year 1865 Baudry disappears, as it were, for eight years; he devotes himself completely to the largest decorative work of our time. He first went to Rome again, and shut himself up in the Sistine Chapel; he made some copies of the Sibyls and of other figures, which, though they are copies, are masterpieces in their way. They are now in the Palace of the Beaux-Arts. It was not possible, of course, to recommence the Sistine Chapel, or the famous Hall of the Ten of the Ducal Palace of Venice in a modern opera-house. Baudry had to make a new and complete programme: it was a sort of apotheosis of the fine

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arts, personified, deified, and placed in ideal and mythological regions. Baudry first made all his drawings with nude figures (these drawings are truly admirable and have all been preserved), in order to have as much truth and harmony as possible in the movements, the attitudes, the groups. He had to treat three immense ceilings, on which he glorified the arts, and to tell in twelve irregular surfaces the whole history of music, and of the art of dancing from Apollo to Salomé. He painted the muses on great panels, and finally on ten medallions placed before the gigantic doors. He made groups of children, representing the instrumental music of all nations.

The cartoons of this gigantic work ought to be preserved in the Louvre. As for the pictures, which excited an immense movement of enthusiasm when they were first shown to the public, they were slowly blackened by the gas till they became almost indistinct. Lately they have been washed with much care, and they have recovered now all their beauty. Electric light has been substituted for gas light, and it is to be hoped that the electric light will do them no harm. Still, many people think that copies ought to be left in place of the original pictures, and that these ought to be transferred to the Louvre, as they are certainly the greatest monument of modern French art.

This immense work of the Opéra occupied eight entire years of the life of Baudry. During all this time he worked merely for glory, and not for money. The journeys, the studies for the paintings of the Opéra, absorbed completely the sum which was given him by the state. Baudry now began to make portraits again, but he always returned with much pleasure to his favorite decorative subjects. Among his works of the latter period we must cite the "Wedding of Psyche," a charming ceiling which was painted for the house of Mr. Vanderbilt in New York, and was exhibited in 1882 at the Orangerie of the Tuileries.

Baudry showed much originality in the ceiling of the great hall of the Court of Cassation, the "Glorification of Law." It is one of the boldest decorative pictures I know, as bold as a Tiepolo, but with a much higher and nobler feeling. The coloration is extraordinary: the red gown of the judge shines wonderfully on the clear blues and greens of the allegorical figures. The composition is extremely fine: there is a child worthy of Raphael. We can pass the same eulogy on the ceiling painted for Chantilly, representing Mercury carrying Psyche to heaven. There is an exquisite idealism in this scene—in the blue sky, the light clouds, the purity of Psyche, the despair of Cupid. It may be called the *chant du cygne*. Alas! Baudry had promised to come to Chantilly to put his name on the ceiling with his own hand, and now his hand is cold. But if his name is not there, his genius is visible in every detail of this masterpiece. Those who visit Chantilly will do well to look, also, on the "Saint Hubert," by Baudry, an extraordinary picture, which has been the subject of much discussion; and the little cupids playing with the emblems of the gods, which were transported by the Duc d'Aumale to Chantilly from the Hôtel Fould.

Correspondence.

THE PRESIDENT'S TREATMENT OF MARYLAND.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In Maryland we find it impossible to comprehend civil-service reform as practised in this State by the Administration.

We understand and agree perfectly with the views expressed by the President in his message, but the practice is incomprehensible. He was elected on the distinct pledge, made by the Democratic party and reiterated by him, that "public office is a public trust," and yet, as far as Maryland is concerned, the Federal patronage has been used to maintain the most corrupt and offensive spoils system that exists in the Union. It is announced in our press that the President has notified the Democratic Senators and members of Congress from this State that they must agree upon the principal Federal appointments, and that he will surrender his Constitutional prerogative of appointment and let them appoint whomever they agree upon. Our senior Senator Gorman has taken open and public ground against the civil-service principles of the President; and his friend, Representative Compton, in a public speech two days ago, declared his hostility to the existing law and his willingness to vote for its repeal. These two gentlemen daily frequent the departments in search of offices for their friends, and get them too. During the recent exciting canvass in this State, Senator Gorman's avowed advocacy of the spoils system, and the distinct understanding that he commanded the Federal patronage to secure his reëlection, did in fact secure his re-election. And to-day the whole power of the Federal patronage is as thoroughly used in support of the spoils system as that of New York ever was under Tweed.

There has been for years a body of Democrats here who have kept up a constant protest against the corrupt methods of Machine politics by which the party has been and is controlled. In 1881, while the President was Mayor of Buffalo, and in 1883, when he was Governor of New York, Governor Hamilton, of this State, appealed to the Democratic party against the bosses, to reform the grievous and corrupt practices then prevailing. For instance, in a General Assembly of 111 members, there were 105 employees whose wages exceeded those of the members. Of the sinking fund established by the Constitution, taxes to raise which were regularly collected, over three millions had been squandered, and no substantial part set aside in a sinking fund. The registration lists of the city of Baltimore contained 30,000 spurious names of voters, who had died, removed, or were fictitious or illegal. Governor Hamilton's appeal was backed by a strong body of brave and honest sentiment, but accomplished nothing against the Machine. A new registration was provided, which its sponsors confess is fraudulent, and the ballot-box produces results at command of the bosses. There is no fair election here, and the voice of the people is actually stifled. In the Legislature now in session violent resolutions are introduced denouncing civil-service reform and instructing our representatives to vote for the repeal of the law. They are received with great applause.

With these facts notorious, the Administration appoints Higgins, Thomas, and "lots of the boys." The Civil-Service Association, Governor Hamilton, and a large number of the leading Democrats of the State have besought the assistance of the Administration in favor of good government. They have explained to the President and Cabinet the real question in Maryland, which is between corrupt Machine politics and decent methods, between bad and good government. They are utterly ignored, and every appointment up to this time has been made in the interest of the spoils system. Workers, henchmen, and heelers are alone considered, and the whole *morale* of a civil-service-reform Administration is exerted against civil-service reform.

No man in Maryland will deny this. The cause of good government is prostrate before the patronage power of the Federal Government. I have been a reform Democrat, with positive ideas against the spoils system, before the President entered public life. I supported him earnestly in the canvass of 1884. But I cannot understand how he and his Cabinet delegate the appointing power to members of Congress, support the people who are hostile to his ideas, and ignore those who maintain his declared principles.

O. L. D.

Baltimore, February 6, 1886.

THE OHIO IMBROGLIO.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In your current issue you have something to say about the Ohio legislative imbroglio. Permit me to say that you share the misunderstanding of the facts involved which is common among outside observers, and which is not to be wondered at, as Ohio political affairs are perplexingly complicated.

The Cincinnati election frauds last October were of two kinds—(1) frauds at the polls and in the count, and (2) forgeries in the official returns after they had been signed by the judges. Republicans claim that but for the frauds they would have carried the county (Hamilton) by at least 5,000, and at this date there is little denial by the Democrats that the entire Republican ticket was legally elected by a large majority. But the Republicans go further—they claim that even on the face of the returns (minus the proved and, indeed, admitted forgeries) nine Republican candidates for the House of Representatives and two of the Republican Senatorial candidates were shown to have been elected. The County Clerk, who is a "gang" Democrat, insisted on counting the known forged additions to the returns. In the case of one Democratic candidate for the Senate, the forgers forgot to change the figure 7 into a 9 (as was done for all the other Democratic candidates, by putting a cipher on top of the 7); but the County Clerk was equal to the occasion, and of his own motion added the extra 200 necessary to elect this particular candidate.

Before the returns were certified to the Secretary of State, the Republicans sought by mandamus and injunction to compel the County Clerk to count only the legal returns—that is, to prevent his counting the known and confessed forgeries in the returns, made after they had been signed by the election judges. The Circuit Court decided in favor of the Republicans. A divided decision was given by the Supreme Court, the majority holding, however, that the courts could not interfere with the County Clerk—that he could count what he pleased; but the Court unanimously recognized that there had been forged additions to the returns. Thereupon the County Clerk issued his certificates to all the Democratic candidates, and the Secretary of State (a Republican) admitted those gentlemen on the *prima-facie* evidence of their certificates.

As in other States, each branch of the Legislature is the judge of "the election, *return*, and qualification of its members." In the House the question was raised that the Democratic delegation from Hamilton County were not entitled to their seats *on the face of the returns*. An investigation was held, and the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported that, on the face of the returns, nine of the Democrats holding certificates were defeated. Hence the ousting of nine Democrats and the seating of as many Republicans. On the face of the returns the tenth Republican candidate to the House was certainly defeated, but he is now contesting on the ground of fraud at the election.

Now as to the Senate. With the aid of the four holding seats by virtue of certificates from the Clerk of Hamilton County, the Democrats had just a majority. The first business they did, after electing Democratic clerks and sergeants-at-

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arms, was to alter the rules from those in use by the last Senate (which was Democratic), so as to practically make the clerk the presiding officer of the Senate, and also to give contestees a right to vote on their own cases, the application of course being to the seats of the four Democrats from Hamilton County, against which contests had been filed. It was the adoption of these extraordinary rules which led to the deadlock. The Constitution of Ohio, in explicit terms, defines the duties of the Lieutenant-Governor. It states that he shall preside over the Senate, order roll-calls, and announce results of votes, etc. The clerk attempted to perform these duties, but the Lieutenant-Governor insisted on his constitutional rights. This was followed by the refusal of the Lieutenant-Governor to permit the four Democrats from Hamilton County to vote upon their own cases in contest, and his authority for so refusing was a statute of long standing, which no one branch of the Legislature could repeal by a mere rule. In addition, the Lieutenant-Governor is sustained by unbroken parliamentary precedent. Finally, a compromise was arrived at by which a committee, composed equally of Democrats and Republicans, will hold an investigation in Cincinnati. Each branch of the Legislature will, therefore, have its own investigation.—Very respectfully,

JAMES BOYLE.

CINCINNATI, O., February 7, 1886.

TENNESSEE "DOUBTFUL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: There is a phase in Tennessee politics to which I wish to call the attention of Republicans. I think it will gratify them. This phase is the fact that Tennessee is one of the "doubtful States." The Republican candidate will probably receive the electoral vote of this State in 1888. Democrats here recognize their danger. Their expedient for "saving the party" is characteristic. It is to have Mr. J. M. Keating, editor of the *Appeal*, of this city, appointed Public Printer of the United States. Mr. Keating was an applicant for the position of Postmaster at this point. It was regarded as a foregone conclusion that Senator Harris (who by the courtesy of the Senate had the appointing power, this being his home) would recommend Mr. Keating, who for twenty years has been trying to make a great man of Mr. Harris, and who undoubtedly caused his election to the United States Senate. But Mr. Harris appointed another man, a merchant thoroughly competent, but not at all "identified with the party." This has raised a hubbub among the "workers," who are reported as saying that Mr. Harris may get the merchants of Tennessee to work for the party hereafter. Keating is a "whole-souled, magnetic kind of fellow," who takes a pride in "sticking to his friends" through good and evil report, and who remained in Memphis during the yellow fever of 1877 and 1878. He is exceedingly popular with certain elements of "the party," and they are indignant over his defeat.

Here comes in the Republican opportunity. Tilden's majority over Hayes was about 43,000, Hancock's majority over Garfield was about 23,000, and Cleveland's over Blaine about 9,000. The Democratic candidate for Governor was elected by a still smaller majority. A change of 4,500 votes would give Tennessee to the Republicans. It must also be borne in mind that the total number of Democratic votes cast has been about 135,000, with but little variation since 1876, while the Republicans have grown from 87,000 to 125,000 or thereabouts. This speaks volumes. Now if Keating is not appointed Public Printer, the *Appeal*, which is "the organ of the party," will be very self-contained and have little to say. This State can only be made Democratic by the severest use of the party lash. If the *Appeal* is silent, the organization of the Democratic party, of which people are tired down here, grows weak at once, and I am certain it will effect a change of more than 4,500 votes.

As to whether Keating will be appointed, I do not know. But I have been reliably informed by one high in the Republican ranks that he will not be. At any rate, if he is appointed, Tennessee is still doubtful. VORTEX.

MEMPHIS, February 7, 1886.

COÖPERATIVE CATALOGUING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The time has come for a change in the manner of cataloguing public libraries; and as I wish to reach the ear of those who direct our public libraries rather than of those who administer them, and of the general public itself, with some suggestions on this subject, I venture to offer what I have to say to the *Nation* rather than to the *Library Journal*, where it would reach few outside of the libraries themselves.

Of the money now expended on the support of libraries a considerable share goes to pay the expense of catalogues, either printed or written. This is as it should be, for no one can doubt that it were better to buy much fewer books and have them well catalogued, than to accumulate no matter how large an incoherent mass with no catalogues or with insufficient ones. But of this cataloguing expense it is not going too far to say that a very large share is wasted in the reduplication of that which ought to be done once for all. Nearly all our considerable libraries are making or keeping up elaborate catalogues which are, to a large extent, repetitions of one another. And as the libraries grow, and the public demands on them become more and more intelligent as well as numerous and pressing, catalogues necessarily become more elaborate and complex, especially in the direction of the bibliography of subjects. It is to the great credit of our American librarians as a body, as well as to the men, like Jewett and Noyes, who have so nobly responded to this need with labors far beyond the due call of their position, that we have such admirable catalogues of so many libraries. But our library system is but passing out of its infancy. The demands of the past are but a shadow of what is to come, and already this system of elaborate cataloguing, repeating itself in scores, even in hundreds, of libraries, is breaking down of its own weight. The only question now is, How can it be replaced with something more elastic, less expensive, and capable of meeting the needs of the twentieth century, when our libraries will be numbered by thousands and the volumes in scores of them by millions?

Coöperation furnishes the clue. For the ten years of its existence the American Library Association has had this as its watchword, and can point with pride to the work already done by its means. The new edition of Poole's 'Index to Periodicals' owes its existence to the labors of fifty librarians, each doing a share, where, under the old plan of cataloguing, each must have done the whole in manuscript, as many were doing before the coöperative scheme was arranged. The quarterly index to periodicals now being issued with the *Library Journal* is another step in the same direction. But these are only first steps, and merely hint at what must follow. The time must soon come when the libraries will no longer undertake to provide subject-catalogues of their own. The author catalogues will necessarily be kept up, as each library must have a *list* of its books. But in place of the subject-catalogues we shall have printed bibliographies of subjects, issued for the most part periodically, and serving equally for one library or another. A shelf (or, in the larger libraries, a series of shelves) of these bibliographies, properly arranged, with a handy index to the volumes, will show the reader what titles to look for on a certain subject, and the library's author-catalogue will give a clue to their shelf location if they are to be found in the particular library. In many cases such bibliographies will give an indication as to which of the leading public libraries contain the rarer publications. (This is admirably done in Dr. Bolton's list of scientific periodicals lately issued by the Smithsonian Institution.)

Now the point of what I have to say is, that such a scheme of bibliographies and subject-indexes is unquestionably feasible, while it furnishes the only possible solution of the problem. For its carrying out, all that is needed is that the directors of our public and college libraries should become alive to its immense economy as compared with the present wasteful system, and should be ready to vote money as subscriptions for this kind of work, in sums which will appear very large at first blush, but which will be much less than those now expended on manuscript work or on local printed catalogues, which can thus be superseded, and not only superseded but vastly improved upon. The time has fully come for an agitation of this matter. If the intelligent men who direct our libraries and care for the funds which support them can be led to look into it, it cannot be but that they will be quick to join in some scheme by which the results I have tried to outline can be accomplished. A somewhat captious criticism of present methods is already in vogue, and is certain to be destructive of much possible good work if not met by a readiness on the part of library managers to reform what it is certainly not extravagant language to call an abuse.

May I add yet a line to say that as Chairman of the Coöperation Committee of the American Library Association, I shall be pleased to receive from any quarter suggestions which may assist us in forwarding the proposed reform?—Very truly yours, WILLIAM I. FLETCHER.

AMHERST COLLEGE LIBRARY, February 13, 1886.

TWO DECADES OF YALE AND HARVARD—A RETROSPECT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The year 1886 will witness the choice of a new President for Yale College. Fifteen years ago a change was made in the nominal head of the University, but in the actual policy of its management there has been no corresponding variation. Drs. Woolsey, Bacon, and Porter had at that time the credit of dictating the details of college administration, and their power has been broken by nothing save time and death. The resignation of President Porter makes the fit occasion for an account of their stewardship before it is decided whether the policy which they consistently carried out is to be pursued in future, or pushed aside by the counsels and energy of new blood and fresh ideas.

Results are the ultimate criterion by which all policies are judged. In this judgment no sentiment should be cherished save the just ideal of all Yale men, that their college is entitled to the position of the foremost. It is this plain question that many Yale men are asking to day: How has that position been filled by the College during the administration of President Porter? This period corresponds exactly enough with the span of the present government of Harvard University. It may be of interest to compare the history of fifteen years of Harvard with a decade and a half of Yale. Everybody knows that Harvard's policy has been nothing if not progressive;

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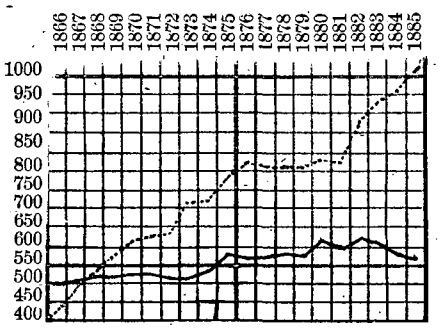
Yale's, nothing if not conservative. What are the results?

Let us compare the catalogues of both universities for 1873 with those of the present day. At that time the policy of both new administrations was beginning to influence the whole body of college students, among whom the Seniors became Freshmen almost with the inauguration of their new rulers. The whole number of students in the colleges—excluding the strictly professional schools—was and is as follows:

	1873.	1885.	Increase.
Yale	818	856	4.6 per cent.
Harvard	803	1,162	44.7 per cent.

It therefore appears that the rate of increase at Harvard during the past twelve years has been no less than ten times the rate at Yale. This significant fact will lead us to examine the figures more in detail. The diagram below shows the fluctuations in the whole number of undergraduate academical students for the twenty years, 1866 to 1885:

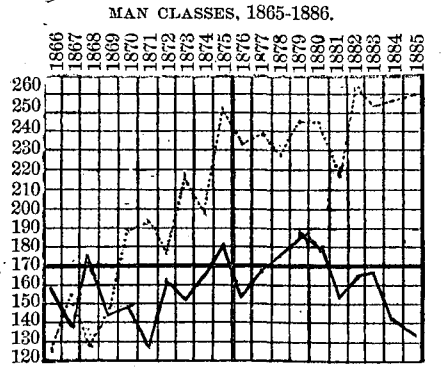


.....Number of students at Harvard (Acad. Dept.).
——— " " " Yale (Acad. Dept.).

The nearly horizontal line in the lower part of this diagram shows that the increase at Yale is from 500 to 563, or 12½ per cent., while the dotted line of Harvard's progress indicates an increase from 419 to 1,068, or 155 per cent. In other words, the mere *gain* at Harvard amounts to a greater number of students than Yale has ever had in its Academical Department! If for ten years longer these ratios of increase should remain unchanged, in 1895 Harvard College would be teaching over 1,700 students, while only about one-third of that number would seek the system of our fathers at Yale. Computed at the current rates charged for instruction at the respective colleges, Harvard will derive a revenue of $256,350 from these 1,708 students, while Yale will get but $83,580 from her 597, or an annual loss to her exchequer of nearly $175,000.

The curiosity which leads the Yale man to study the statistics of the Freshman classes of the last twenty years is equally sad in its results, foreboding fewer students in future rather than more:

FLUCTUATIONS IN THE NUMBERS OF THE FRESHMAN CLASSES, 1865-1886.



..... Size of Freshman class, Harvard.
——— " " " " Yale.

As before, the dotted lines represent Harvard's progress, while the heavy line measures Yale's standstill or decline. The latter's Freshman Class of this year is only 134, or 22 *less* than entered in 1865; while 258 entered this year at Cambridge, or 133 *more* than twenty years ago. It is impossible to mistake the import of these figures: more students are evidently being attracted to the Massachusetts university than to the Connecticut college.

Harvard, again, is not without honor in its own country. In twelve years the undergraduate attendance from Massachusetts has increased 27 per cent., or from 475 to 606. Yale, too, shows a small increase—less than 9 per cent.—in the Connecticut contingent. It used to be the old cry that Harvard was a local institution, while Yale was cosmopolitan. In 1873 no less than 62½ per cent. of the students that flocked to Yale, came from the West, the South, and the Middle States. To-day the proportion is about the same. But Harvard has in the same period increased its proportion of foreigners to New Englanders from 28 to 40 per cent. of the whole number. Of this class there were 215 in 1873, 422 in 1885—an increase of 96 per cent. At Yale the numbers have also increased, from 471 to 504, which is only 7 per cent. So we see that Harvard is getting every year a larger percentage of the best class of students—those who come from long distances in search of culture; and this in spite of Yale's immense influence *in partibus alienorum*, due to the fact that she has educated the great bulk of Eastern-bred men in the West and in the Middle States. Wherever one travels in the West he finds ten Yale men to one Harvard man. In New York the proportion must be two to one, and only a few years since it was much greater. Yet the metropolis, which in 1873 sent 52 men to all the classes in Yale College, and only 45 to Harvard, sends 79 in 1885 to the latter, and but 45 to the former. The Yale men are sending their boys to Harvard!

The resident graduates of a college are an index to the enthusiasm which its work inspires. In 1873 there were 60 of these at Yale; now there are but 42. Harvard in 1873 had 55 post-graduates; in 1885 the number had increased to 72. During this period the pecuniary allurements of post-graduate study had increased at New Haven over 300 per cent.; at Cambridge they had less than doubled.

Great parade has been made of the increase in the teaching staff of Yale College. In 1873 there were 80, now there are 114 instructors—an increase of 42½ per cent. At Harvard they have increased from 100 to 184, which nearly doubles Yale's percentage. Yale claims to have erected in fifteen years buildings costing $700,000. Harvard, between 1869 and 1881, used $2,307,305 for the same purpose. It is customary for Yale apologists to put forward many excuses for the college, which allege lack, not only of funds, but of any spirit among alumni that comes forward to ease the pecuniary path of their alma mater. But the graduates have never been asked to give; they are more often treated as interlopers in college affairs than persons whose support or backing is desirable. Yale men who will take the trouble to read Mr. Henry C. Kingsley's contribution to the November number of the *New Englander and Yale Review*, can easily learn the disposition of the "powers that be" toward the body of the alumni.

Such is the shameful history of Yale's decline and Harvard's progress. Was it only to be thus distanced in the short span of fifteen years that Yale, in generous emulation, kept pace for over a century and a half with its richer and older rival?

Yale College needs many things, but first and foremost it needs a new sort of President. He must be a man of commanding executive ability, proficient in pedagogy, a sound economist, unhampered by the details of professorial drudgery. Such ability commands high remuneration in the world of enterprise, and not less than ten thousand dollars should be the salary of this office. And I venture to predict that for such a man, with such a policy as such a description implies, the alumni of New York and vicinity could easily be persuaded to guarantee such a sum for a term of years. Are there not at least two hundred Yale men in New York whose pleasure it would be to spare fifty dollars apiece every year for the rehabilitation of their university?

EDWARD D. PAGE.

February 1, 1886.

MR. WILLIAM RENDLE ON JOHN HARVARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your English contemporary, the *Athenæum*, in its issue for January 16, contains an article by my countryman, Mr. Rendle, in reference to his investigations concerning John Harvard. In it are these words:

"Dr. George E. Ellis, Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston. . . . I have suggested a recognition of the discoveries about Harvard recently made."

I assume this to mean the "discoveries" made by Mr. Rendle (who cannot be aware, I think, that his correspondent holds the distinguished office of President of the Society which he names), and also that the recognition which Dr. Ellis has suggested is of Mr. Rendle's own labors. This assumption is the more probable because the only other gentleman who is at all likely to be thought of in this sense has received a mark of recognition from Harvard University, to say nothing of recognition of another character. It will be perceived at once that I here speak of Mr. Waters, and as he is an American, I desire to say that I approach this matter without being conscious of any undue leaning to the side of my own countryman. The suggestion of the worthy President of the oldest literary society of New England touches a point of great interest, which it is due to him, to the gentleman immediately concerned, and to the literary world, should be treated in a judicial spirit. This is the spirit in which I proceed to lay before you, as briefly as may be, what Mr. Rendle had made public previous to July 8, 1885, first observing that both he and Mr. Waters are entire strangers to me.

Mr. Rendle's earliest paper appeared in the *Genealogist* for April, 1884, and his second in the same magazine for July of the same year. Of their contents it is sufficient to say that the first did not prevent the authorities of Emmanuel College perpetuating an error on one point concerning John Harvard, and using the language of vague uncertainty on another; nor did it enable a distinguished professor of Harvard to do more than lament, on a great occasion, that we were ignorant of the parentage, the birthplace, and the date of birth of the founder of his University. Dr. G. E. Ellis himself, with both papers combined, could only repeat, in words of identical meaning, the regret of his friend, Prof. Norton.

The only other article written by Mr. Rendle within the time I have mentioned was a letter which assumed a two-fold form: first, which I designate as A, with the date April 7, 1885, it appeared in the *South London Press* of April 11, 1885; and secondly, which I describe as B, under date April 11, 1885, it was published in the *Athenæum* of April 18, 1885.

In A we read:

"I think I have got the clue."

In B, written only four days later, and not containing one fresh fact:

"The clue, or rather the result of the clue, is before me."

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In A, printed in italics, and also in B, with a verbal alteration:

"*John, son of Robert, and, I suppose, brother of this Thomas, baptized November* 29, 1607, *I believe to be the founder.*"

This is all, and the question now arises, What does it amount to? The articles in the *Genealogist* are "merely as a gathering of material, with suggestions," and as for the letter, "here, and in my notes open to inspection, are clues enough, I should hope, to help us to settle this question once for all—*that is, if this does not settle it.*" These are Mr. Rendle's own words, and I presume not to alter one of them. They show—and they are his last words—that he felt the question was still open, and as to his belief, why, ever since July, 1882, those who had any belief at all on the subject believed that the founder was the son of Robert and had a brother Thomas. What was wanted was proof, and this is just what Mr. Rendle does not give. In his communication published January 16, to which I have already referred, is a sentence of which I give the beginning and the end:

"My proof . . . is . . . and this belief of mine is . . ."

So that, strange as it may seem, he does not, or will not, perceive the vast difference between his own individual belief, which others may share or not, and actual proof which enforces belief by all reasonable creatures.

It will be seen that in dealing with the recognition of what Mr. Rendle has done, I confine myself to what he had made public previous to July 8, 1885. On that day (see his letter in the *Athenæum* of July 11, 1885) he received a copy of Mr. Waters's paper, in which the parentage and birth of John Harvard, as well as various other facts respecting him, are not only stated, but are proved by evidence which is not less conclusive than it is abundant, and in both these respects it leaves nothing to be desired. What Mr. Rendle had done up to the publication of Mr. Waters's paper is accurately characterized in his own words, which have been quoted, and how far anything of the kind is worthy of a special mark of recognition, is a point which I will not discuss. What he has done since is beside the question, unless, indeed, those to whom Dr. Ellis made his suggestion are prepared to treat the very delicate ground of offering recognition to a man for that which he kept in his desk until after the leading facts had been published to the world by another. Now that there is a solid foundation upon which to build, I feel sure there are not wanting those who will gladly contribute materials until an edifice shall be raised not unworthy of the name and fame of John Harvard. If the result of the voyage of Columbus had merely been to enable him to express his belief that he had sailed to within ten leagues of the New World, he would never have received the honors due to the man who discovered the continent of America.

ANGLUS.

THE MASSACHUSETTS METROPOLITAN POLICE SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The Nation:

SIR: In your last issue you incidentally give a gentle thrust at those "respectable" citizens of Boston who were instrumental in securing the enactment of a law providing for the establishment of a Metropolitan Board of Police for the city of Boston. Without attempting to assume a general defence of the system, which in its practical working has thus far certainly had a tendency to improve the public morals of this community, will you allow me to suggest that the adoption of the measure was by no means so wide a departure from the theory of "home rule" as is commonly supposed? With one exception, the control of what is now known as the Police Department has never been wholly in the hands of the local authorities in Massachusetts, until about the middle of the present century. In an article published in the Boston *Daily Herald* for December 26, 1885, the writer had occasion to collect the authorities on this point. It is there shown that Boston did not secure the appointment of its own "watch" by its Selectmen as town officers until 1766, while the other towns did not obtain this privilege until 1836. Prior to these changes in the law, justices of the peace, formerly officers of some dignity and importance, shared with the Selectmen in the duty of regulating the police force.

From the nature of the functions which they are called upon to perform, the powers of police commissioners must always be largely judicial. While the Mayor and Aldermen are concerned with the welfare and prosperity of a municipality in its corporate or business capacity, and in matters which affect its own citizens, the Board of Police, especially in a large city like Boston, forming a great part of the population of the State, must to a certain extent consult the interests of non-residents. Hence it was very proper that the power of appointing Commissioners, being in keeping with certain provisions of the law which have prevailed in this commonwealth through every change in its form of government down to the present day, should be placed in the hands of the Governor. While I regret exceedingly the tendency toward centralization in the management of local affairs which is developing so rapidly in this country, it does not seem to me that any great impetus has been given to that movement by the present method of appointing the Police Commissioners for the city of Boston.

A. B. E.

BOSTON, February 12, 1886.

MEANING OF THE WORD "BANTER."

To the Editor of The Nation:

SIR: In the review of the Philological Society's new dictionary, which appeared in your last issue, the writer makes the statement that the use of the word "banter" in the sense of "challenge" would be as strange to the great majority of people in this country as to Englishmen.

For aught I know this may be true, as I cannot tell how strange such use would appear to Englishmen; but I do not believe such use of the word entirely unknown in very many portions of the United States. Is it not too much for any individual to say of at least the colloquial use of any word that it is unknown to the majority of the people of this country? In southern Ohio, "banter" and "dare" are almost universally used synonymously, while the word "challenge" would be almost unknown among the common people there. I feel confident that this use of the word banter is quite common throughout all the Southwestern States, including probably portions of New York and Pennsylvania, while the other use is probably universal in New England and in the States peopled mainly from New England.—Yours very respectfully,

DAVID UTTER.

CHICAGO, ILL., February 10, 1886.

INTERNATIONAL PARCELS POST.

To the Editor of The Nation:

SIR: As another contribution to the "International Parcels Post" question, I would state that I have just received from my correspondents in Frankfort a book the cost of which at second-hand was twenty-four marks (six dollars about). One mark (twenty-five cents) was the express charge from Frankfort to Hamburg. To this was added $3.90, made up as follows: Freight and charges from Hamburg to destination, $2.65; New York Custom-house expenses, forwarding, and commission, $1.25=$3.90; so that the cost of getting the book here was more than two-thirds of the price of the book.

It should be added that there was no duty to pay, as the book was printed more than twenty years ago. Had duty been charged, it could have amounted, under our present admirable system of taxing brains, to $1.50, and the cost of getting the notary's certificate and seal for the privilege of signing a certain oath would have been, in this State, $1.50 more—so that the total expenses would have much exceeded the cost of the book itself.

How long must last this paternal treatment of its poor teachers by "the best government the world ever saw"?—Respectfully,

JAMES M. GARNETT.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, VA., February 13, 1886.

A COPYRIGHT SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The Nation:

SIR: It seems some compromise must be accepted if we are to have international copyright. I beg leave to offer a suggestion. Let domestic manufacture be insisted upon as a condition precedent to the payment of percentages to foreign authors; let a limit of compensation be agreed upon below which such percentages must not fall; then permit foreign editions to come in under, if the protectionists please, a rack-duty, so to speak. I venture to think such a plan were a solution of the difficulty. Marketable articles would be copyrighted here; the booksellers would compete for that; a tax on foreign books would avoid what I believe is Mr. H. C. Lea's great fear, the treasonable preference which he foresees American writers are like to bestow on English (who knows but Chinese or Hungarian?) type-setters and binders; and our pirates might be made welcome to unsalable matter of all kinds. Nor, in case of a new author succeeding with a first book, would it be difficult to argue that copyright should have an *ex-post-facto* effect. As things stand, it is a pity that all the imagination should be found with the authors, and all the ratiocination (to say nothing of the money) with the booksellers.

In regard to authors' profits, the question would be perhaps involved, owing to the firmness with which publishers would probably insist on having their honor accepted as accountant-general. I think it must strike every one familiar with the legal theory of partnership, that the simple and fair method of distributing profits between the man with the idea and the man with the printing-press is to apply a sliding scale. That one should receive $50 and the other $500 on the sale of any given book, is not unjust; but the difference between $500 and $5,000, unless the profits accrue very slowly, is another matter.

I am, sir, etc., T. W.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14, 1886.

Notes.

MRS. FRANCES BROOKS, the translator of 'Heidi,' will shortly issue, through Cupples, Upham & Co., Boston, a brochure entitled 'A Year's Sonnets.' The edition will consist of but 200 copies. The same publishers will bring out immediately a new edition, freshly annotated, of 'Light on the Path,' a work having the official endorsement of the Theosophical Society.

A new edition, largely rewritten, of Mr. George P. Upton's 'Woman in Music,' is in the press of Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

M. Paul Bert's excellent 'First Year of Scientific Knowledge,' which we noticed a fortnight ago, is to be adapted for American use by G. A. Went-

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worth and G. A. Hill, and published by Ginn & Co., together with the 'Second Year in Science,' and 'Third Year in Science,' of the same author.

A 'Teacher's Manual,' to accompany Sheldon's 'Studies in General History,' is promised in April by D. C. Heath & Co.

Henry Holt & Co. will soon add to their "Leisure Hour" and "Leisure Moment" series a new novel by Mrs. L. B. Walford, entitled 'The History of a Week.' It will have six full-page illustrations.

D. Appleton & Co.'s February announcements include 'The Aliens,' by H. F. Keenan, author of 'Trajan'; 'We Two,' by the author of 'Donovan'; 'Class Interests'; and 'Mammalia in their Relation to Primeval Times,' by Oscar Schmidt. They have in preparation 'Creation or Evolution,' by George Ticknor Curtis; 'The Development of the English Constitution,' by Ambrose Tighe; and a 'History of Education,' by Professor F. V. N. Painter.

Ticknor & Co. publish immediately Mr. Howells's 'Indian Summer,' and 'Every-Day Religion,' discourses by the Rev. James Freeman Clarke.

Macmillan & Co. will publish for the American market a cheap paper edition of Mr. Frederic Harrison's new volume, 'The Choice of Books, and Other Literary Pieces,' which consists of essays and lectures written at various times during the last twenty years, and dealing solely with books, art, and history. We may name those on Mr. Froude's Life of Carlyle, on the Life of George Eliot, on Bernard of Clairvaux, on historic London, and on the French Revolution.

Very vivid, and sadder far than the cold print, is 'General Gordon's Last Journal'—No. 6, printed in facsimile of his manuscript (London: Kegan Paul; New York: Scribner & Welford). The folio form was determined by the size of the telegraphic blanks on the backs of which Gordon kept his melancholy record from November 5 to December 14, 1884. Once we have the blank form reproduced, and more than once it is shown pasted over with extracts from the Egyptian correspondence of the London papers, with Gordon's sarcastic underscoring and comments. Here and there we meet with a humorous entry, as where Gordon is amused that one of his servants who already has one wife (which most men find enough), wants leave to go and take another; or where he recalls the Crimean officer who, remembering that he was a family man, was not ashamed to duck when shot was flying overhead. The postscript is bitter: "You send me no information, though you have lots of money! C. G. G." This handsome volume will ever be an extraordinary memorial of human daring and human folly.

We are glad to perceive that another edition of the 'Memoir of Ole Bull' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) has been called for. We observe no changes in the text.

'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage' and Franklin's Autobiography form Nos. 2 and 3 of Cassell's pocket "National Library" under Prof. H. Morley's editorship.

The size and costliness of the State Capitol at Hartford, Conn., as well as Mr. R. M. Upjohn's standing in his profession, made it proper to include this great pile in the 'Monographs of American Architecture,' No. 2 (Boston: Ticknor & Co.). Twenty-one heliotype plates show in varying scales and detail all that is needful for a judgment in the premises. We wish we could think the design beautiful, either in the air or as here on paper. In one sense it may be called incomplete, as provision has been made for a large number of portrait statues and medallion heads. Noah Webster has been provided for among the latter. The excellent bronze statue of Governor Buckingham is well taken in Plate 21.

'Whitaker's Almanack' for 1886 promises a great overhauling of its scheme next year, relegating the geographical data to the appendix, restoring old features, and considerably enlarging the size of this indispensable work. Most significant in the present issue are the election returns for the reformed Parliament by counties—an historic body, as the editor truly remarks.

Westermann & Co. send us the concluding numbers of Professor Droysen's 'Historical Handatlas,' of which we have heretofore spoken. Noteworthy in Part 8 is the sheet showing the successive fortunes of Switzerland, and the map of Russia's aggrandizement in Central Asia, shown year by year in colors. In Part 9 we remark Germany in 1812, with maps of the battlefields of Leipzig and Waterloo; the territorial development of Prussia; in Part 10, Napoleon's State erections—a Joseph's coat for colored patchwork; a companion map, Europe at the height of Napoleon's dominion; and a map of Paris in 1784.

Supplementary to the information already given regarding the Lick Observatory in *Harper's Magazine* by Professor Newcomb, and in *Science* by Professor Todd, the *Overland Monthly* contains this very interesting statement with regard to the eccentric millionaire, James Lick, from the pen of Professor Holden: "There is no doubt that a desire to be remembered by his fellow-men influenced him largely. He wished to do something which should be important in itself, and which should be done in a way to strike the imagination. He was only restrained from building a marble pyramid, larger than that of Cheops, on the shores of San Francisco Bay, by the fear that in some future war the pyramid might perish in a possible bombardment of the place. The observatory took the place of the pyramid. . . . He has been most fortunate in having his desires studied, and given an ultimate form, by successive sets of trustees who had no ends in view but to make this strangely acquired gift most useful to the city, the State, and the country. He will be buried in the base of the pier of the great equatorial on Mount Hamilton, and will have such a tomb as no Old World Emperor could have commanded or imagined."

The *Harvard Advocate* has fulfilled the term of twenty years, and celebrates this event in its last number by drawing on its past editors for contributions. It has well maintained its literary quality in this long interval, and remains also, in our opinion, typographically the most attractive of college journals. A second volume of 'Verses from the *Advocate*' is announced to be published at the cost of Mr. W. G. Peckham, of this city, a former editor.

We are pleased to meet with the *Academy*, a journal of secondary education, issued monthly under the auspices of the Associated Academic Principals of the State of New York (Syracuse: George A. Bacon). Its modest and taking preface sets forth its aim to be of practical service to those engaged in teaching children in their 'teens. It will have found a reason for existing if it merely carries out its intention to make a specialty of reviewing books designed for secondary schools. This is wretchedly attended to, in general, in all the educational periodicals with which we are acquainted, yet it is a most necessary task.

The first number of the *Citizen* (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.) has for its motto, "Good government through good citizenship." It is a well-printed quarto filled with a certain number of leading articles, signed; paragraphs on current topics, under the heading "The Outlook"; an "Editor's Table," in which the paragraphs are still germane to the leading idea of this publication; a "Council Table," and a "Forum." Mr. Woodrow Wilson discourses on the "Courtesy of the Senate"; Prof. H. C. Adams on "Public Debts." Col. H. B. Carrington gives a brief history of the Indian Question. Mr. E. E. White explains the meaning and scope of the term "civics," and very sensibly warns the new American Institute of Civics of the danger of vagueness in planning its work. Altogether, the paper may be said to have made a good start.

A fortnight ago a correspondent called the attention of our readers to the Paris École Libre des Sciences Politiques—a training school for the higher walks of the civil service. On the 15th of January appeared the first number of a quarterly *Annales*, conducted by the professors and graduates of the École Libre (Paris: Germer Baillière). It may already be pronounced a periodical which cannot be overlooked by students either of political history or of current politics. M. Léon Say takes the lead in the number before us with an article on the French Treasury's appearances on the Street (*interventions à la Bourse*) during the past hundred years. M. Glasson follows with a discussion of the abuses liable to result from the conflicting statutes in regard to marriage. M. Albert Sorel treats of disestablishment and disendowment in England; M. Louis Ayral, of the political plans of Mirabeau; M. Raymond Kœchlin, of the French policy at the Congress of Rastadt; M. Léon Poinsard, of the real-estate schedules of the income tax in England. At the head of the book notices stands Professor Dicey's 'Law of the Constitution,' which is analyzed by M. Boutmy, the director of the school. There is also a summary of reviews, called "Mouvement des Périodiques." Let us add that the typography of this new journal is excellent.

We are glad to observe that the *Réforme Sociale* has acquired the right to use its old title, and has already dropped the less distinctive one of *Bulletin*.

The French have been making various efforts of late to establish an illustrated magazine on the American model. The latest of these is the *Revue Illustrée* (Paris: Baschet; New York: F. W. Christern), edited by M. F. G. Dumas, editor of the illustrated catalogue of the Salon. The *Revue Illustrée* is to appear twice a month like the other French reviews, will be abundantly illustrated in black-and-white and colors, and will rely, like an American magazine, on the short story and the illustrated descriptive article. Three numbers have already reached this country, revealing an amusingly French modification of the American model, and also a use of actual American material, for Mr. Juengling's engraving of Mr. Chase's "Burgomaster" and Mr. Davis's engraving of Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's "Effet de Neige" are both borrowed from the Tile Club's *Christmas*, while a promised paper on Frédéric Mistral, by M. Alphonse Daudet, is apparently the essay which has already been published in English in the *Century*. M. Luc Olivier Merson is to contribute a series of twelve drawings on wood, illustrating the months of the year, and M. A. Sandier will provide a hundred sketches to illustrate 'La Maison Moderne,' a series of papers on household decoration. There are also, once a month, pieces of music by leading composers; indeed, music and the drama, if we may judge by these earlier numbers, will receive abundant attention.

For "*romancier Oliver Wendell Holmer*" in our last, says the Bulletin No. 2 (1886) of the Paris Cercle Saint-Simon, read "*essayiste Oliver Wendell Holmes.*" But having corrected the literal error in the poet's name, the Bulletin can now safely write "romancier *et* essayiste."

The *Revue Scientifique* publishes the paper read by M. Coudreau on November 20 before the Paris Geographical Society on the disputed territory lying between French Guiana and the Ama-

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zon. Brazil, it appears from his account, has for some time offered to give up half the country in dispute, but France has hitherto demanded two-thirds. M. Coudreau proposes now to relinquish all the western part to Brazil, in order to get the tract of fertile savannah on the coast as far as the Araguary. This, he claims, is far more healthy than French Guiana, and would prove a valuable accession to the French colonial possessions. As it has never been thoroughly explored, few travellers besides himself having visited it, he advocates the appointment of a Government commission to examine it. He asserts that Brazil will do the same, being anxious for a speedy and amicable settlement of the question.

Polybiblion for January tells of a very select International Society for the Reproduction of Old Engravings, whose membership is limited to 250, and which counts among its founders such connoisseurs as the Duc d'Aumale, Count Henri Delaborde, Baron Edmond de Rothschild, Messrs. Georges Duplessis, Sidney Colvin, etc. Every precaution will be taken to limit the number of copies to the members. The facsimiles will be drawn from rare impressions of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

There is much that is new and valuable in M. Ernest Combe's 'Réfugiés de la Révocation en Suisse." He tells again, but with many additions from original and unpublished sources, the dramatic story of the flight of the Huguenots and their reception in Switzerland, and, in an interesting closing chapter, shows their influence, both industrial, intellectual, and religious, upon the country of their adoption. The address of the Consistory of the National Church at Geneva to the French Protestants, dwelling especially upon the value and extent of the religious influence of the refugees, and the responses of the French churches, are also about to be published. There have also appeared in France works on the Revocation in Béarn, Champagne, and Rouen, and the first volume of the 'Synodes du Désert,' containing the acts of the Synods held between the death of Louis XIV. and the French Revolution. This work will consist of three volumes, and the edition is limited to 299 copies. The price is 120 francs.

One of our readers possessing a better memory than our own corrects our recent statement that no English translation of Victor Hugo's "Djinns" had been attempted. He says: "In one of the earlier volumes of the *Democratic Review* you will find an English version of the 'Djinns' in the metre of the original, made by John L. O'Sullivan, the editor. I have no copy of the *Review*, and cannot now give you a nearer reference. I remember greatly admiring it at the time, and, on comparing it many years ago with the original, thinking it singularly felicitous, considering the enormous difficulty of the task. I have now no copy of the original within reach, and cannot say whether I should still be of the same opinion. At any rate, Mr. C. A. Dana has considered it worthy of a place in his 'Household Book of Poetry' (p. 589 of the edition of 1875)."

—Prof. James Bryce having accepted the post of Under Foreign Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's Government, the readers of the *Nation* will be deprived of his admirable political letters during his term of office or that of the Ministry. The aptness of his appointment cannot be questioned by those who know how extensive have been his travels and how profound his observation of foreign lands and peoples. Few Englishmen have anything like the knowledge of this country, for example, that Professor Bryce has; and his acquaintance with the continent of Europe and with England's possessions in the East is also exceptionally solid. His public services in his new capacity make it almost unbecoming to regret this interruption of what has been, perhaps, the most impartial and fair-minded chronicle of contemporary British politics to be found in print.

—The supporters of the international-copyright bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Chace, of Rhode Island, assert, in defending the clause which prohibits the importation of books that have obtained copyright in the United States under the bill, that such prohibition of importation is "the invariable rule in all countries where copyright exists." Senator Chace, also, is quoted as saying, when interviewed in regard to his bill, that "to protect [prohibit?] the importation of works copyrighted here is simply to make effective the regulation universal in all countries where copyright laws exist." In all countries where there is a domestic copyright law such law undoubtedly prohibits the circulation and sale of *unauthorized* copies of the work protected, whether such copies are manufactured at home or abroad. This prohibition is to protect the author or proprietor of the copyright from infringement, and is a very different thing from prohibiting the importation or contemporaneous sale of other editions authorized by the author or the copyright owner. This last is what the clause in Mr. Chace's bill really attempts to do, and so far is it from being the "invariable rule in all countries" that we do not know of any country whose international-copyright law contains such a provision, nor of any international-copyright treaty with a stipulation to such purpose. In England, copyright is secured to foreigners by the International-Copyright Act of May 10, 1844, which was passed in order to carry out the stipulations of international-copyright treaties. By the provisions of this act the Queen may, by an order in council, which must be published in the *London Gazette*, and usually takes effect upon the day following such publication, grant to authors and artists who shall first publish their works in the foreign country named in the order, copyright in such works within her Majesty's dominions, for any term not exceeding that for which authors or artists first publishing in the United Kingdom would be entitled. Exclusive right of representation or performance of dramatic pieces or musical compositions may also be secured under this act, and by the amendatory act of May 28, 1852, authorized translations are protected for a term not exceeding five years, during which term the printing or importing of unauthorized translations is prohibited. Both these laws, however, allowed "fair imitations or adaptations to the English stage" of any dramatic composition published in a foreign country, notwithstanding the original work was copyrighted in England. But the agitation on this subject begun so vigorously by Mr. Charles Reade, in his work 'The Eighth Commandment' (which may be recommended as good reading to the opponents of international copyright), finally resulted in the passage of the act of May 13, 1875, protecting the original drama against such "adaptation."

—The statute and treaty regulations necessary to be complied with in order to secure copyright for foreign works in England are not burdensome, consisting of entry, upon the register-book of the Company of Stationers in London, of the title, name, and place of abode of author or composer (unless the work be anonymous), name and place of the proprietor of the copyright, and time and place of first publication in the foreign country. For articles of sculpture a descriptive title must be registered, and of books one copy of the foreign edition must be deposited, which copy is sent to the British Museum. The usual time allowed for such registration and deposit is three months from the first publication abroad. Returning to the question of prohibition of importation, we find that the act of 1844 contains the following clause: "And be it enacted, that all copies of books wherein there shall be any subsisting copyright under or by virtue of this act, or of any order in council made in pursuance thereof, printed or reprinted in any foreign country *except that in which such books were first published*, shall be and the same are hereby absolutely prohibited to be imported into any part of the British dominions except by or with the consent of the registered proprietor of the copyright thereof, or his agent authorized in writing." The words which we have italicized make it very clear that there was here no intention to forbid the introduction of the authorized foreign edition. Similar provisions are made a part of English copyright treaties, but as the above-quoted clause of the act of 1844 does not provide against the importation of piratical copies from the country of first publication, the copyright treaty stipulations are more especially directed against the importation of piratical copies, as is well shown in the following terse article quoted from the treaty between Great Britain and Spain of August 11, 1880: "The importation into and the sale in either of the two countries of piratical copies of works which are protected from piracy under the articles of the present Convention, are prohibited, whether such piratical copies originate in the country where the work was published or in any other country." Similar stipulations occur in copyright treaties between other European nations, good examples of which are the twelfth article of the convention between Germany and Italy of June 20, 1884, and the second article of the treaty between Italy and France of July 9, 1884. In Canada, where the obtaining of copyright, by the law of 1875, is conditioned upon printing the book in that country, the law contains a distinct proviso that nothing in the act shall be held to prohibit the importation of the authorized English edition.

— Prof. F. L. Ritter has prepared a short 'Manual of Musical History' (Scribners), to serve students as an introduction to more voluminous works on the subject, and teachers and lecturers as a brief text-book. The 'History' takes up only forty-four pages, and is followed by several appendices containing lists of the principal musical forms, vocal and instrumental, with brief explanations, and a list of the principal modern orchestral instruments, showing their compass. The book gives a very clear and entertaining bird's-eye view of this extensive subject, and the author has avoided the error, so common in musical as in other histories, of paying too much attention to names at the expense of the subject-matter. One of the best features of the book lies in the special emphasis placed on the consecutive national phases of musical development. At the beginning of modern music the Netherlands school led; then came the Italians, to be in turn displaced by the Germans, who are at present even invading Italy, while in Spain such music as there is is a mixture of the Italian and French styles. Hungary has been brought forward through Liszt, Bohemia through Dvorák, Russia through Glinka, Lvoff, Rubinstein, and Tchaikoffsky. Rubinstein, however, is practically a German composer, with a few Jewish and Slavic traits, just as in the Polish Chopin French and German influences are conspicuous. The Hebrews have always shown special musical talent; but their art is marked by this peculiarity, that in Italy they are Italians, in Germany Germans, in France Frenchmen. In America Dr. Ritter fails to see as yet any indication of an original national style.

— In the fortieth annual report of the director of the astronomical observatory of Har-

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vard College, Professor Pickering records the decrease in the amount of work done, owing to the fact that the resources of the observatory have been materially diminished. By the death of Mr. R. T. Paine, however, while the observatory has lost a friend who was always deeply interested in its work, it has fallen heir to his entire fortune of more than a quarter of a million dollars, one-half of which sum will become immediately available upon the settlement of the estate. The devotion of the observatory mainly to photometry continues, and the large equatorial has been occupied in observations of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, faint stars selected as standards of magnitude, comparison-stars for variables, and of the temporary star in the nebula of Andromeda. Mr. Chandler has continued his observations with the new instrument of his invention called the *almucantar*, and which in his hands exhibits, Professor Pickering says, a surprising efficiency and accuracy. The meridian photometer shows a large increase of work over previous years, the number of separate settings somewhat exceeding 50,000. The list of objects observed has been somewhat extended, and the accordance of the results continues satisfactory. The height and velocity of clouds have been the subject of study with Mr. W. M. Davis, about three hundred series of measures being obtained at a pair of stations connected by telephone. The measured altitudes varied from 2,000 to 25,000 feet. The observatory remains the American centre of telegraphic distribution of important astronomical announcements, the discovery of nine small planets, five comets, and one new star being promulgated during the year. By the aid of the Bache Fund of the National Academy of Sciences, an important investigation in stellar photography has been undertaken. Many photographs of the trails left by stars have been taken with the camera stationary; and an equatorial star no brighter than the sixth magnitude leaves its mark in this way, while stars much fainter near the pole will leave an impression, since their motion is slow. Stars as faint as the fourteenth magnitude have thus been photographed without clock-work to move the instrument. The trails of the faint polar stars are very well defined and minute, and afford an excellent measure of stellar brightness, besides furnishing the means of determining the stars' positions with great accuracy. Also, the attempt has been made to prepare star-charts by photography; but the most striking results have been obtained with stellar spectra. By means of a large prism mounted in front of the lens, photographs of spectra have been obtained of stars as faint as the eighth magnitude, in which lines are shown with sufficient distinctness to be clearly seen in a paper positive. As all the stars in a large region are thus obtained with one exposure, more than a hundred spectra have been secured on a single plate.

— The principal paper in the December proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society is a summary of a report made to the Government of the United States of Colombia, on the Goajira Indians, by Mr. F. A. A. Simons. These Indians inhabit that large peninsula which, "projecting for some 120 miles out into the Caribbean Sea, forms the extensive Gulf of Maracaybo. This peninsula is known as the Goajira. It was ceded by the State of Magdalena in 1872, to form a national territory, for the better civilization of its Indians. One-half of it, however, is claimed by the Venezuelans, and a dispute that at one time threatened to culminate in war between the two nations, was amicably settled by referring the question to the King of Spain, as arbitrator. His decision has not yet been made public." The northern half of this hitherto unexplored region is a sterile, hilly country, the southern a grassy plain, elevated but slightly above the sea-level. The population consists of about 20,000 Indians, who, although belonging to one tribe, are divided into some thirty "families or castes, bearing much analogy to the ancient 'clans' of Scotland." In addition to these are the Cocinas, who are simply bands of robbers, outlaw members of the various families, who wage an indiscriminate war upon the rest. Intermarriages are permitted, but in these cases the children belong to the mother's caste, and her relations can demand compensation in case of injury to the children. This custom of requiring "tear or blood-money" costs the lives of about one-quarter of the male population. "The laws that govern these compensation cases are very intricate; their number is legion. First is the terrible law of retribution, that makes a whole caste responsible for the acts of any single member. As the Spaniards or white men are considered by the Indians as belonging to one large family, the country is very unsafe for travelling, for every white man is a sort of hostage for the good behavior of the others. If an Indian should be killed in a quarrel by a white man, the life of another white man, living leagues away, depends upon whether the foe (relations of the dead Indian) or a friend brings the news first." Blood-money is also demanded for "personally inflicted wounds." If, for instance, an Indian accidentally cuts himself, his mother's relations demand compensation. "Everybody selling rum or anything else is answerable for all the damage done by its instrumentality. . . . I was lent a servant as guide by a trader, who requested me not to let the man have any drink, for should anything happen to him he would be responsible to the family." Other cases arise from the singular objection of the Indians to having their true names mentioned (they generally go by a Spanish name). "To mention the dead before the relations is a dreadful offence, often punished by death; for if it happens in the dead man's rancho, with nephew or uncle present, they will assuredly kill the offender on the spot if possible." They have also a curious custom of shutting up their young girls on arriving at womanhood, the poor for a few weeks, the rich "for one, two, or even three years." At this time they are taught the domestic arts, as weaving, making dresses, hammocks, etc. They are, as a rule, virtuous, and are held in great respect by the men, whom they often prevent from blood-shedding. When the husband dies "the wife becomes a legacy to his brother, usually the youngest; if there are none, then his nephew inherits her." Mr. Simons also refers to the singular custom "of parents assuming the names of their children with the prefix *nushi* or *sushi* if the father, and *ni* or *si* if the mother. Thus the father of Juan would call himself 'Nushijuan,' or of a daughter 'Sushijuana.' The mother of Juan would be called 'Nijuan,' and of a daughter 'Sijuana.'" Though the Indians have rifles, they also still use the bow and poisoned arrows. Their occupation is principally cattle-breeding and collecting salt.

—The first volume of the *Law Quarterly* is now finished, and number five, for January, 1886, lies before us. This excellent magazine (London: Stevens & Sons; Boston: C. C. Soule) is edited by Professor Pollock, and gives expression to some of the very best legal learning and thought of the present day. It deserves the support of every lawyer who is interested in perfecting the science of law. In its first number, a year ago, it presented a most valuable "Digest" of the law relating to section 17 of the Statute of Frauds, the combined work of Mr. Justice Stephen and the editor. Of like immediate use to the practising lawyer have been the articles of the editor on "Certain Topics in the Law of Torts," and of Dr. Melville M. Bigelow on "Mistakes of Law," to say nothing of many short and good book notices, and the presentation of the contents of foreign law journals. But the marked excellence of the *Review* has been in its contributions to the learning of the law. Mr. Maitland's really delightful article (the phrase is not too strong) on "The Seisin of Chattels"; Judge Holmes's paper on "Early English Equity"; Mr. Pike's article on "Common Law and Conscience in the Ancient Court of Chancery"; Vinogradoff's on "The Text of Bracton," with its incidental crucifixion of Sir Travers Twiss for his shameful edition of Bracton; Dicey's "Federal Government," since incorporated into his book on 'The Law of the Constitution'—these are among the treasures of the first volume. There is no law journal within our knowledge that represents the higher walks of legal study with anything like the ability of the *Law Quarterly*. That there are, here and there, articles of small merit, and that a specialist may sometimes grumble at what seems to him to fall short as touching his subject, are things to be expected in all such undertakings.

— Interesting statistics of Mexican suicides are given in a recent number of *La Escuela de Medecina*, the organ of the Academy of Medicine in the city of Mexico. The tables cover the years 1860-84, and constitute, it is believed, the first considerable attempt to collate material for this branch of vital statistics in Mexico. Very striking is the smallness of the ratio of suicides to population here revealed. The lowest ratio given by Morselli, whose standard work on this subject was reviewed in No. 861 of the *Nation*, is that of the Slavs of Southern Europe, viz.: 20 per 1,000,000 yearly. These Mexican tables, however, yield a total for the entire twenty-four years of only 487 suicides, or no more than 3 per 1,000,000. Even making allowance for serious incompleteness in the statistics given, as probably ought to be done, remembering how crudely such things are attended to in Mexico, the showing is remarkable. It is only the presence in a high degree of intensity of all the influences which tend to depress the ratio, that can have reduced it to so small a figure. Given a race-inheritance such as that of the Mexicans, the Catholic religion held in the most blind and fanatical fashion, illiteracy almost incredible (even to-day the Mexican press thinks it a matter of boasting that 25 per cent. of the population can read and write), and a scale of living at once wretchedly low and easily attained, and all the recognized conditions for reducing suicide to a minimum are present.

— The details presented are in the main in accordance with the general laws laid down by Morselli, though some notable exceptions are to be observed. Thus the law is followed which produces more suicides where the country is low than upon high ground, the States of Vera Cruz, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, and Jalisco showing a greater number of suicides than the States of the table-lands (the Federal District excepted). So also, according to the general law, spring and summer claim more victims than fall and winter, 267 and 220 being the respective figures, although the differences between the various seasons in Mexico are slight. Men more than hold good their proportion to women, the ratio being six to one, instead of the usual three or four to one. About the proper ratio of unmarried to married is observed. The age of strongest suicidal tendency is abnormally early, appearing to be between twenty and thirty, in place of Morselli's fifty to sixty-five. Noteworthy in the tables is one suicide at the age of nine, and seven between the ages of ten and fifteen. Among the professions

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we find soldiers and artisans holding the relative prominence which would be expected. The attention is caught by the order of the causes of suicide, both love and remorse having a more fatal effect than want, while family quarrels, shame, anger, pride, and *ennui* have each a place in the list. Probably the greatest divergence of all from the laws of Morselli is seen in the means of suicide chosen. His order of preference "in all countries" is: the rope, drowning, fire-arms. The Mexican order is: fire-arms, poison (*longo intervallo*), the rope. Peculiar local conditions are no doubt sufficient to account for these last differences. Every one carries fire-arms in Mexico, and so they would be at hand for almost every case of suicidal mania. Loose laws governing the sale of poisons, together probably with a widely diffused knowledge of the poisonous properties of common herbs, would bring poison higher in the list than its average place. Drowning, instead of holding the second place, is far down the column, only eight out of all the 487 deaths being reported as so caused. The great comparative scarcity of rivers and lakes in Mexico at once comes to mind as partly accounting for this. And it is certainly suggestive of the topography of the country that no less than twenty-one suicides are said to have been effected by leaping over a precipice.

RECENT LAW BOOKS.

THERE appears from the Clarendon Press (New York: Macmillan), in a beautiful octavo volume of some four hundred pages, Sir John Fortescue's treatise on Monarchy: such is its ordinary designation. It is here entitled, following one of the manuscripts, "The Governance of England," and it has been very carefully edited by Charles Plummer, M.A., Fellow and Chaplain of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The curious and most interesting little tract itself fills up less than fifty pages of the present volume; while a hundred pages are devoted to a valuable historical and critical introduction, and nearly two hundred pages to a very full series of notes. The reader has thus every help to the appreciation of the "earliest treatise on the English Constitution written in the English language." This appears to have been the last of Fortescue's writings, dating from 1471-1476, later by a few years than his famous Latin dialogue "De Laudibus Legum Angliæ." That is a book of the greatest value as regards English law, or rather legal administration, at a period which, for England, was still mediæval. Fortescue's active life had been almost exactly coeval with the period of the three Lancastrian Henries. He had held the highest legal and state offices under Henry the Sixth. In the little treatise now republished, which was written after Edward IV. was finally seated on the throne, the main purpose was to set forth a method for bettering and securing the royal revenues, consistently with the welfare and convenience of the people.

Fortescue points out that England is not, like France, an absolute monarchy, but that the King reigns by consent of his people. The French financial methods which strip the people and keep them poor will not do in England; the King, indeed, must not be poor; but also the commoner must not be poor. For the King's ordinary expenses, it is thought that he has now provision enough to meet his "extraordinarie charges" (of which a curious summary is made out). Fortescue proposes that the Crown be endowed with lands. He roughly estimates the amount to be provided for these by considering that they should be greater than the resources of any of the wealthiest subjects; consider, then, what their resources are. The income of certain great estates, together with the feudal profits coming regularly to the King, will serve the purpose. How to get these estates? Fortescue proposes that the King, by consent of Parliament, resume some of the improvident gifts and grants that have heretofore been made of the royal estates, that these be settled upon the Crown and made inalienable, and that some proper money allowance be made to the present owners of these estates instead of these excessive and unmerited grants; any deficiencies are to be supplied by subsidies granted by the people. And then for the future adjustment of royal gifts and grants (as well as other things) the writer proposes a reorganization of the Privy Council, by which it shall consist of "xii spirituell men and xii temporell men" to be permanent members, and to be paid for their services; and of four lords of each kind, temporal and spiritual, chosen yearly by the King, and to serve like sheriffs with "litle and all most nothynge ffor thair seruice."

The reader of this little book is likely to be surprised at its assertion of popular principles of government. But the editor reminds us that the necessities of the House of Lancaster had familiarized England with notions not unlike those which brought on the English Revolution two or three centuries later. Another point that will strike the reader is the fresh and first-hand comments on the customs of other nations, particularly of the French, with whom Fortescue had sojourned in his exile. "Fortescue," says the editor, "first of mediæval political philosophers, based his reasonings mainly on observation of existing constitutions, instead of merely copying or commenting on Aristotle."

"Thai drinken water," he tells us of the French common people; "thai eyten apples, with brede right browne made of rye; thai eaten no flessbe but yf it be right seldon a litle larde, or of the entrales and heydes of beastis, slayn for the nobles and marchauntes of the land. Thai weren no wolen, but yf it be a pouere cote vndir their uttermest garnement, made of grete caunuas and *callid a frokke. Thair hausyn beth of lyke caunuas* and passyn not thair kne, wherfore thai beth gartered and ther theis bare. Thair wyfes and childeren gone bare foote; thai mowe in non other wyse leve. . . . Wher thrugh . . . thair nature is wasted, and the kynde of hem broght to noght. Thai gon crokyd, and ben feble, not able to fight nor to defende the realme; nor thai haue wepen, nor money to bie thaim wepen withall."

Fortescue discusses the French salt tax: "Ther is no man in Ffraunce that mey eyte salte, but yff he bie it off the Kyng: and that is now sett to so grete prise, that the bushell, wich the Kyng bieth ffor iij d. or iiij d., is solde to his peple ffor ij s. and a j d., and other while more." This, he says, would never do in England: the merchants here have been used to freedom in buying and selling; and the "peple that vsen moche to salte thair meytis more than do ye Ffrenchmen . . . woll than at euery mele groche with the Kynge, that entreteth hem more rygoursly than his progenitors haue done. *And so his hyghnes shall haue thereoff, but as hadd the man that sherid is hogge, muche cry and litil woll.*" The italics are ours.

Again, in dealing with an argument that it is well to keep the commons poor in order to prevent them from rising, Fortescue borrows illustration from the French:

"It is not poverty that keepes the French commons down," he says, "but cowardisse and lakke of hartes and corage, wich no Ffrenchman hath like vnto an Englyshman. It hath ben offten tymes sene in Englande that iij or iiij theves ffor pouerte haue sett apon vj or vij trewe men and robbed hem all. But it hath not bene sene in Ffraunce, that vj or vij haue be hardy to robbe iii or iiij trewe men. Wherfore it is right selde that Ffrenchmen be hanged ffor robbery, ffor thai haue no hartes to do so terable an acte. Ther bith therfore mo men hanged in Englande in a yere ffor robbery and manslaughter, then ther be hanged in Ffraunce ffor such maner of crime in vij yeres."

And so, he says, it is in Scotland as in France; "but the Englysh man is off another corage."

One other passage we must quote, of a different sort. Fortescue urges that when the King shall have got his own again, he shall settle it permanently on the crown; and he grows eloquent and even rises to an exquisite little touch of poetry, over the good that will come of it. This proposition was truly, as the editor points out, one of great "constitutional importance," and it is happy for England that it was not adopted and that the kings were kept dependent on popular grants.

"And when the Kyng," says Fortescue, "be the meanes afor said or other wyse, hath goten ayen his lyuelod, yff then it wolde lyke is most noble grace to establysh, and as who sayth, amortyse the same lyuelod to is crowne, so as it mey neuer be alvened therfro, without the assent off his parlement, wych than wold be as a newe ffundacion of is crowne he shall be therby the gretest ffounder off the world. . . . He shall do therby dayly more almes, than shallbe do be all the ffundacions that euer were made in England. Ffor euery man off the lande shal by this ffundacion euery day be the meryer, the surer, ffare the better in is body and all is godis, as euery wyse man may well conseyue. The ffundacion of abbeys, of hospitales, and suche other houses, is nothyng in comparisoun herof. For this shalbe a collage in whiche shul syng and pray for euermore al the men of Ingland spirituel and temporel."

Mr. Plummer deserves the heartiest thanks for bringing to light again this extremely valuable essay, and for the careful and abundant apparatus of notes and illustrations with which he has furnished it.

Col. Sir Edmund F. DuCane's 'Punishment and Prevention of Crime' (Macmillan) belongs to the "English Citizen" series. It is a brief and interesting account of the penal, preventive, and reformatory system of England, past and present. The position of the author, as Chairman of the Commissioners of Prisons and a member of other similar boards, seems to justify confidence in the accuracy of his statements. It is a curious fact which he states in speaking of "the large decrease of crime continuously after the age of thirty-four." The author's suggestion of the benefits that would come about if persons "whose career evidences in them marked criminal tendencies could either be locked up or kept under supervision until they had passed, say, the age of forty," might justify various remarks; one of them would be that this thing is easier said than done. The author says generally of accused persons who refuse to plead, that "in the time of Queen Anne their thumbs might be tied together till they entered their plea." This was only a local practice at Newgate—one which existed long before Anne's time, as well as later. In 1662 it was spoken of as "the constant practice"; and cases are mentioned as late as 1734. The writer's accounts of the system of transportation and of the modern reformatory and preventive methods are full of interest.

'Legal Education, its Aim and Method' (Macmillan), is the title of the inaugural lecture of Mr. Gerard B. Finch, the new law lecturer at Cambridge, in England. This is a thoughtful contribution to a subject which has until lately attracted much less attention in England than in this country. It is not a little interesting to find that Mr. Finch, in beginning a course of lectures on Contracts, has thought it well to adopt a method which Professor Langdell, the very learned and able Dean at the Harvard Law School, introduced there some fifteen years ago, viz., that of requiring the student to study a selected volume of cases. The value of this auxiliary to the usual methods of teaching law is now thoroughly well recognized wherever it has been tried. There is no doubt that it has contributed much to the modern improvement in the law-teaching at Harvard. Mr. Finch's praise of this teaching is very hearty.

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"During my stay in Boston last spring," he says, "men engaged in legal practice spoke to me of the great value of the law-teaching at Harvard University. Mr. Sidney Bartlett, the Father of the Massachusetts Bar, told me that the three-years' course at Harvard was equal to seven years' work in an office. Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes and Dr. Eliot, President of the University, spoke to the same effect. Dr. Eliot related with pardonable pride that at a recent dinner of old Harvard men a prominent young advocate had declared that, when he was a student, he had often heard it said that the course at Harvard was equal to ten years' actual work; that he was then incredulous, but that after being in practice for ten years he came to know it as a fact."

We shall watch with interest for the result of Mr. Finch's labors. It is, of course, an important fact, to the disadvantage of a legal instructor at the English Cambridge, that he is dealing with undergraduates.

'The Theory of the State,' a translation of Bluntschli's 'Allgemeine Statslehre,' "undertaken primarily in the interests of the School of Modern History," by D. G. Ritchie, P. E. Matheson, and R. Lodge, fellows and tutors at Oxford, is lately published at the Clarendon Press New York: Macmillan). The work of which this is a part "may be described," say the translators, "as an attempt to do for the European state what Aristotle accomplished for the Hellenic. . . . This first part goes over the whole ground of what we call political science, though some subjects are treated in much greater detail in the two other parts." The 'Allgemeines Statsrecht' and 'Politik' are not translated. Students of politics who do not read German will be grateful to the translators for bringing this very valuable treatise within their reach. There is, to be sure, something in it of the dry, formal, and over-condensed method which German professors have been known to adopt, as if their countrymen were fitted out with a sort of intellectual gizzard. But the wide range of historical illustration and allusion, and the searching analysis in this book, will commend it to all genuine students. The absence of an index is a very grave fault; no "analytical table of contents" can ever take its place.

Mr. David Stewart's two books, 'Marriage and Divorce,' and 'The Law of Husband and Wife' (San Francisco: Sumner Whitney & Co.), are compact little duodecimos, of the sort with which the San Francisco publishers have familiarized us during the last ten years or so. They are too closely printed, wretchedly bound, and have that fatal defect, no index of cases. On the other hand, they are so much the cheaper, and they pack away in the brief statements of the text a great mass of matter, and have an almost overwhelming mass of citations, both English and American. It is, however, in our judgment, but a poor fashion of a book. Mr. Stewart's work appears to be done very intelligently.

Robert Ralston's 'Discharge of Contracts' (Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson & Co.) was hardly worth publishing. The writer shows small sign of perceiving the real difficulties of his subject or how to meet them. The book "is meant to be read in connection with that of Mr. Smith"—Smith on Contracts.

RECENT FRENCH BOOKS.

'Madame Saint-Huberty' (Paris: Charpentier; New York: Christern) is the second of the series of biographies of actresses of the eighteenth century which M. Edmond de Goncourt has published. In it he recounts the life of Anne Antoinette Clavel, known on the stage as La Saint-Huberty. The volume, like the preceding one on Sophie Arnould, is made up in great part of hitherto unpublished material, the papers and letters of the singer which are in the author's possession. There are many rather too realistic details about her life which have not the excuse of being interesting; but when he comes to her great success in the opera of "Didon," by Piccini, for which the words were written by Marmontel, the author shows his mastery of his subject, and the chapters devoted to the various operas of the rivals, Gluck and Piccini, in which she achieved her reputation, abound in information on the lyric stage of France in the eighteenth century. She, like other singers of this period, owed her success rather to her acting than to her singing, as is well shown in a fragment of one of her letters. She writes: "The part of *Dido* is all action, *est tout jeu;* the recitative is so well done that it is impossible to sing it." The tameness of the existence of La Saint-Huberty when off the stage makes her biography less interesting than those of most of the actresses whose lives M. de Goncourt intends to relate; but the volume has a very dramatic conclusion, and all the latter part, from the time of her marriage with the Comte d'Antraigues, is full of interest.

The story of Henri Quatre and the beautiful Charlotte de Montmorency, afterward the mother of the great Condé, has often been told, but never so fully, and with such an abundance of documents and citations in confirmation of every step, as by M. Paul Henrard in his 'Henri IV. et la Princesse de Condé' (Paris: Alcain; New York: Christern). In the second volume of the Duc d'Aumale's 'Histoire des Princes de Condé' the story is told from a different point of view; but the impression made by the present volume is no more romantic than that by the graver historian. All the strange events of this first year of the marriage of the young princess, who became at fifteen the centre around which the diplomacy of France and Spain revolved, are related by M. Henrard in the simplest and most straightforward manner, and with an impartiality that leaves the sympathies of the reader with the young Prince of Condé throughout. The numerous extracts from contemporary letters and state papers, and the constant citation of authorities and documents, are very different from the dry details that might be expected, and give life and animation to the story instead of making it dull and uninteresting. From the moment the extravagant admiration for the young Charlotte de Montmorency takes possession of the King down to the day of his assassination, the interest never flags. The scene changes from the court of Henri IV. and Marie de Médicis, full of storms and passions and intrigues, to that of the stately *archiducs* Albert and Isabella at Brussels; while for his secondary personages the author brings forward now the Montmorencies, Sully, or Malherbe; now the papal nuncio, the picturesque Marquis of Spinola, or the ambassador extraordinary of France, the brilliant and daring Annibal d'Estrées. The impression produced is always as vivid as if it were a romance we were reading, and the personages of the drama, from the sovereigns down to the waiting-women, speak and act with as much reality as if it were not history from contemporary documents which presented them, but a work of free imagination.

A beautiful octavo volume, with sixteen full-page aquarelles and about one hundred and fifty smaller illustrations that half fill every other page, often jutting out very peculiarly far into the margins—such is the setting and the main attraction of M. Alphonse Daudet's new work, 'Tartarin sur les Alpes' (Paris: Calmann Lévy; Boston: Schoenhof). The author has not been to any great expense of imagination in preparing this work, mainly intended, it is said, to bring into vogue a new and really beautiful process of illustration. He has utilized his old hero, Tartarin de Tarascon, whose heroism is all in his own imagination, and his genial Bompard, "who never uttered a word of truth in his life," made them the heroes of new mock-heroic adventure in a Switzerland depicted with *provençal* veracity, and (it must be added) with the author's *provençal* vivacity and poetic fancy. There is a long episode in which Tartarin meets some Russian Nihilists, is for a time under the charm of a sort of Vera Zasulitch, who promises much if he will only "deserve it"; but Tartarin is not inclined to czaricide. This is all in M. Daudet's best manner. The book is full of a kind of extravagant humor, if it is humor, full of the *galejades* characteristic of the south of France; but it requires a peculiar state of mind to enjoy it thoroughly.

M. Jules Claretie, the new director of the Théâtre-Français, has written a book which may be said to owe its existence to Dostoyevsky's 'Crime et Châtiment,' or possibly, even, only to a page of M. de Vogüé's account of it in his article upon that author, where everything in 'Jean Mornas' (Dentu; New York: Christern) is suggested, even its primary idea, the famous paradox: "Si l'on tuait le mandarin?" and, more vaguely, even the machinery of the crime. 'Jean Mornas' is a curious specimen of mere bookmaking by a man of ability. The hero is a reminiscence of the days when the then youthful journalist wrote for *La Rue*, and frequented the anarchist society of that paper. He constantly recalls to the reader Jules Vallès, who was its editor and ruling spirit. Whoever has read the semi-autobiographical novel of Vallès, 'Jacques Vingtras,' can easily imagine the cynical, unprincipled, and entirely disagreeable copy of the author's former associate which is presented in Jean Mornas. If M. Claretie's purpose was to create a hero every characteristic of whom should be utterly repugnant to his readers (and possibly this was his intention in the interest of his story), he has certainly succeeded. The copy is almost equal to the original in these respects, though it is very far from being as complete and finished a work of art as Cherbuliez has succeeded in making from the same model, in the anarchist orator of his 'Olivier Maugant.' The machinery of the story is taken from the new medical sensation, hypnotic suggestion, but the author's processes in its development are all imitated from Dostoyevsky. There is in M. Claretie's book, however, none of the sympathy and compassion and faith in humanity which brightens the darkness of 'Crime et Châtiment' almost from the beginning. In that there is not one character fatally and irredeemably bad, not even Svidrigaïloff; but Jean Mornas, the only character in M. Claretie's book, is without a redeeming trait; the work is pure pessimism. Even the old doctor is left, without any compelling necessity, to suffer unmerited reproach through the perverse baseness of human nature alone. The hypnotism is interesting, however, though the deviations from actuality are unfortunate, with realities at his command so much stranger than anything M. Claretie has made use of.

M. André Theuriet's last story, 'Péché Mortel' (Paris: Lemerre; New York: Christern), has all his charm of style and manner. The pictures of the mill of La Lineuse and all its surroundings; the accounts of the hours spent in the woods, by the canal, in the garden, in the mill itself; the personages of the story, so minutely and delicately described in appearance and in character—all are in his best manner. It is a pity that such exquisite workmanship, such fine art, such poetic imagination, should be spent upon material so coarse and vulgar as M. Theuriet has chosen to fashion his story from.

M. Henry Rabusson is a young writer to whom the *Revue des Deux Mondes* has opened its pages, which implies much in regard to the literary promise of his work. 'Le Roman d'un Fataliste'

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(Paris: Calmann Lévy; New York: Christern) is the third of his stories, and, like 'Dans le Monde' and 'Madame de Givré,' it is a picture of what is called *la vie mondaine*. M. Rabusson's present story is fresh and unhackneyed, although his young *procureur* recalls M. Theuriet's Eusèbe Lombard unmistakably, and his Mlle. de la Rue is an unsatisfactory reflection of Mlle. Bourrienne in 'War and Peace,' and the central third of the story, upon which everything turns, is inspired by the 'Sapho' and the 'Nabab' of Alphonse Daudet. In spite of all this, M. Henry Rabusson is a writer of undoubted talent, and his books are both interesting and well written.

In 'L'Aventure de Mademoiselle de Saint-Alais' (Paris: Calmann Lévy; New York: Christern), M. Rabusson has shown his customary distaste for the well-trampled paths to which the writer of the *roman de mœurs* generally confines himself; but in this case it cannot be said that his wanderings have been fortunate. His story is not an agreeable one, though it is written with his usual grace and ease of manner.

M. Hector Malot has recently published his forty-fourth novel, 'Le lieutenant Bonnet' (Paris: Charpentier; New York: Christern). As a story of garrison life in a small town somewhere in the centre of France it possesses a certain amount of interest, but its literary value is very slight. Its scenes of family and social life, under the new military organization of the French army, present in a crude but not uninteresting manner a series of pictures of an existence no longer nomadic and adventurous, but fixed and commonplace. The officers of the regiment have many of them married in the neighborhood, and they lead as calm and uneventful lives as the most *bourgeois* of their fellow-citizens, varied, however, by a few melodramatic and not very probable episodes. The book seems to owe its existence to some facts recently published in regard to the relation between the pay and the necessary expenses of young officers: not a very promising foundation for a novel; but M. Hector Malot always finds readers and even admirers for whatever he may write.

'L'Attelage de la Marquise' (Calmann Lévy; Boston: Schoenhof), the first of three collected stories, gives the title to a volume by a writer signing himself, or perhaps herself, Léon de Tinseau. Very royalist, very Catholic, and very unobjectionable, the stories seem made for the amusement and instruction of young women who read nothing but what is advised by their spiritual directors. They will find much that is good in the book, and will certainly enjoy making the acquaintance of both the young men and the young women they will be introduced to, who are charming if rather unreal examples of that aristocracy of which Thackeray has given so exquisite a portrait in Mme. de Florac. The longest and best of the stories is the one entitled 'Le secret de l'abbé Césaire,' of which the plot is interesting and the actors full of vivacity.

M. H. Lafontaine, "sociétaire retraité de la Comédie-Française," has sung the praises of *la cameraderie* in a pleasant little story, 'Les bons Camerades' (Calmann Lévy; Boston: Schoenhof), in which the intentions are all so good and their execution so inoffensive, that you forgive the author for having nothing else to offer.

'Le trésor du Guèbre,' by Charles Edmond (Calmann Lévy; Boston: Schoenhof), is a combination of the most touching disinterestedness and the most repulsive self-seeking. A Parsee diamond merchant, with a marvellous collar of diamonds gathered together through centuries by his ancestors and finally completed by himself; a young French savant who has more than anticipated all the modern discoveries in the artificial creation of precious stones, and to whom diamond dust is no more than any other dust, and the diamonds of the Oriental only pretty crystals; and between them the lovely daughter of the Parsee, who becomes the wife of the young man and finally the possessor of the fabulous necklace—these are the promising materials out of which M. Charles Edmond has developed a very commonplace story, filled with lessons of disinterestedness, morality, and patriotism, but not entirely devoid of interest.

Oceana; or, England and Her Colonies. By James Anthony Froude. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1886.

THIS volume is a political tract. It makes some pretension to being a book of travels, but in that regard it is only a miserable make-believe. Its author has given some direct attention to the British colonial policy at the Cape, and discusses the incidents of that capital instance of mismanagement with clearness and force. Things are in a bad way there, he thinks; and being thus interested in the relation of the colonies to the mother-country, he endeavored to find out the public opinion of the Australians and New Zealanders on the spot. He was pledged in mind, before he started, to the view that some sort of Federation should be attempted as the only mode of maintaining English influence in the world; and he held in detestation the doctrines of the Separatists and the administration of Downing Street. He merely touched at the Cape, and remained long enough to revive his former opinion to a glowing intensity, and to see that the state of affairs was as unpromising as the worst pessimist could wish, and then he hied on to the great English islands. There he was taken in hand by dignitaries and officials, sent about in special trains, treated to champagne, dinners, and speeches, and generally, between the clubs and the great houses, enjoyed the welcome of a visiting statesman. He found the colonies very loyal to the Queen, very angry with Gladstone, very thoroughly unwilling to be cast off to shift for themselves, and especially hurt at the "bar sinister" in the colonial flag. He found what he went to find, and he preaches page after page the gospel of the British Federation. Yet one notices that, even under these conditions, moving always in this elderly, official English-bred and millionaire class, he found no practical answer as to how the Federation should be brought about and what it should consist in. Every suggestion of seats in Parliament, of a new Imperial Senate, of colonial life-peers, of colonial agents in Parliament without votes, etc., was ridiculous to the colonial mind. In fact, the only proposition treated with favor was that the royal navy should be charged with protection of the coasts, on condition of a colonial subsidy; and to this he himself adds the suggestion that the ribbon of the Bath be conferred on deserving colonists, and place and promotion in the general Imperial service be opened to them. This is the only measure he recommends. The plea will go for what it is worth, and material circumstances will continue to rule political agglomerations.

The volume, however, though a contribution to political controversy, offers some other phases of interest. As a book of travels, one must dismiss it briefly, for in its landscape views it is not novel, and of the people and the country in the American sense Mr. Froude evidently saw nothing. In the sentence in which he speaks of our Indian Territory as a plain where nothing grows "save a miserable scanty scrub as if on a soil that was sown with salt—left to the Redskins, I suppose, because no white man could make a living there," we have an appreciable instance of his inaccuracy. The "boomers" would do well, if that is so, to emigrate to Adelaide, where, says Mr. Froude, are a hundred and fifty thousand people, "not one of whom has ever known, or will know, a moment's anxiety as to the recurring regularity of his three meals a day." But such statements may be passed by. As to the institutions of the country, its schools, prisons, manners and customs, business, industrial interests, and the doings of the bulk of the inhabitants, the volume is silent. Not so, however, with moral and spiritual welfare. The pages teem with denunciation. If not the mantle, certainly the growl of Carlyle has fallen on his pupil-prophet. For all things modern, liberal, democratic, Gladstonian, there is a ready word of wrath. We will give a sentence or two, for most readers will tire of the interminable tirade which interrupts the political oratory: "I could not share his opinion [an Irish priest's] that it was right for average people to go by their own judgment in so serious a matter as religion. Average men are too ignorant to be capable of forming a judgment on such subjects." "The greatest fool in the House of Commons, if left to himself and to his own small understanding, would steer the ship of state better than the galaxy of genius had done which formed Mr. Gladstone's Administration."

But there is not space to multiply examples of the extremities of expression to which Mr. Froude goes in denouncing democracy, whether in its religious, political, or social manifestations. A more amusing characteristic is the unconscious assumption that the excellence of the race is only to be rationally looked for at London. He does not hesitate to say roundly in one place that an "able" man from the home country deputed as Governor would lead the colonial policy by virtue of his "mental superiority." Along the whole route the author looks with insular eyes, and jaundiced besides; he has been round the world, and "there an end," as the Elizabethans say. The sketch of Sir George Grey—one of the most admirable men of our time—is the only chapter really worth while.

Outlines of Universal History. Designed as a text-book and for private reading. By George Park Fisher, D.D., LL.D., Professor in Yale College. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. 8vo. Pp. 674.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S 'Universal History' is a book of very great merit, which will abundantly satisfy the wants of those who desire a complete and accurate compendium of the world's history. There really has been no book of this character, of higher ambition than a school text-book, and recent enough to contain at once the results of the latest scholarship and the events of the latest years. It was a formidable task that the author undertook, and he has performed it in a manner worthy of all praise. The plan of his work is that of a carefully arranged and well proportioned survey of the entire field of history, with constant reference to philosophical principles and great controlling movements, but with a very considerable amount of detail. One is, indeed, constantly astonished to find so *complete* a sketch in so small a compass. There is too much of the necessary detail for it to be available as a book to read through; but the general portions may well be taken by themselves, and will be found to contain a survey of the entire field of history admirable for its breadth and insight. The controlling idea of the work, as stated in the preface, is that of the *unity of history*.

The completeness of view, which is so striking a feature of the book, is shown in every direction—the discussions upon ethnology, geography, and mythology; the sections upon religion, literature, and art; the entire *equipment* of the work, in the way of maps, genealogical tables, lists of books, and index. The feature in which we find it least satisfactory is the discussion of economic causes.

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In the Roman Republic, and in the history of the Middle Ages, these deserve more attention than they have received.

Along with this symmetry and proportion, which are the most striking characteristics of the book, we find great accuracy in the minutiæ. We have not noticed any mistakes or misprints in such matters as dates, proper names, or order of events. Naturally there will be oversights and errors here and there. Thus, it was not the augur (p. 132) who took the auspices, marking off the heavens into four quarters, etc. The auspices were sent to the magistrate, and solely to him; the function of the augur was merely to interpret them. The reader would suppose (p. 174) that *confarreatio* was a form of marriage employed by all Romans at their choice. It was, on the other hand, the exclusively patrician form of marriage. It is misleading also to speak of "two kinds of marriage," by one of which the wife passed from the hands of the father to those of the husband. This was the result of all *three* forms of marriage; only, in case of civil marriage (*usus*), the wife could escape the *manus* by absenting herself for three nights (*jus trinoctii*) from the husband's house. Neither is it technically correct to speak of the *manus* of the father, but his *potestas*; *manus* was of the husband alone.

The maps are excellent, clear, and accurate. Even here, however, there are defects. In the map of the Empire of the Saracens (p. 228) for A. D. 750, the Exarchate of Ravenna is not given. In the map of Central Europe in 1360 (p. 328), the States of the Church are not given, while Flanders receives the same color as Burgundy, with which it was not united until 1384. And why *Lausitz* any more than *Schlesien* and *Mähren?* Why, moreover, give the long-extinct duchies of Franconia and Swabia in the map of Italy in the sixteenth century (p. 410)? The Index, from some random experiments, appears to be carefully prepared; but occasionally a page must have been overlooked—*e. g.*, we find none of the names on page 370. On the very last page of the text, we are surprised, in a list of books on the socialism of the present day, not to find so excellent a book, of American authorship, as Dr. Ely's 'French and German Socialism.'

Practical Economics: A collection of essays respecting certain of the recent economic experiences of the United States. By David A. Wells. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1885. 8vo.

It is to be regretted that the publishers of this volume should have found it necessary to allow it to appear in a shape so ill-suited for popular use, as it is a practical treatise, written not for the edification of scholars, but for the public enlightenment, and it ought to have been made attractive to the public. It cannot be denied that those who like to look at everything through a rosy medium will not enjoy these pages. The history that is here detailed is not of the kind on which patriots dwell with pride. Much of it is a record of the imbecility of our legislators and the corruption of our administrative officers—not but that, to paraphrase Thurlow's remark about one of his judges, there was a deal of corruption about the legislative imbecility. As Mr. Wells says, his essays illustrate "an experience in which questions of the highest importance in respect to the use and issue of currency, the imposition of taxes, the collection of revenue, and the regulation of trade and commerce—all involving transactions of enormous magnitude and infinite detail—have been discussed, regulated by legal enactments, and carried to practical results, without, for the most part, any reference whatever to accepted economic principles, and often mainly under the influence of selfish and sometimes of corrupt motives and agencies."

Altogether the most remarkable, indeed we may say the most awful, series of events here detailed relates to our experience in taxing distilled spirits, concerning which the author remarks that nothing similar ever before occurred in any country of modern civilization, or is likely to occur again. As Mr. Wells was Chairman of the Revenue Commission of 1865, and afterward Special Commissioner of the Revenue, he has an inside knowledge of this experience probably more extensive than that of any other person in existence. It was owing to him that the system of collecting internal-revenue taxes by means of stamps affixed to the packages containing the articles taxed was adopted—a system that has proved in the highest degree successful. It was largely owing to his efforts, also, that the tax upon spirits was reduced from $2 a gallon to 50 cents, with the result of increasing the revenue from this source threefold. In fact, the revenue derived from a tax at this rate seems to have been greater than that produced by higher rates either before or since the year 1872, the last year during which it prevailed.

That extraordinary episode, the attack made upon the Whiskey Ring by Secretary Bristow, was of too dramatic a character to be easily forgotten, nor is the present time the most suitable for dwelling upon it. We need only say that Mr. Wells gives a calm and dispassionate account of it. We prefer to allude to what was less dramatic, although hardly less remarkable—the gift by Congress to the distillers of a sum estimated at $100,000,000, under the guise of an increased tax upon their product. If an intelligent child were asked as to the probable effect of imposing a tax upon the production of an article, exempting, however, all that should have been produced at the time the tax went into effect, he would probably reason that the price of the article would be raised by at least the amount of the tax, and that the owners of the exempted goods would not consider the fact that they had paid no tax as any reason why they should not collect it from their customers. If a legislative body *failed to reason with equal profundity, but found*, after making the experiment, that precisely this result followed, and that those upon whose business the tax had been thus imposed had been enormously enriched thereby, it might be expected that it would not repeat its folly. The Congress of the United States, however, upon no less than five occasions did repeat this folly. What motives influenced its action it is impossible to tell. Those were evil days, and enormous sums were to be made by such legislation. The best we can say is that if our legislators were not corrupt, they were imbecile.

Under this policy the number of distilleries, which was 1,138 in 1860, increased to 4,721 in 1868, with a probable capacity of over 200,000,000 gallons a year. Nevertheless, in the latter year the Government collected its tax upon less than 7,000,000 gallons. As the consumption of spirits could hardly have been less than 50,000,000 gallons at that time, the sale of untaxed spirits at the current market price must have brought in about $80,000,000 of dishonest gain. As the market price was less than the tax and the cost of manufacture, an honest distiller was an impossibility. Into the particulars of the frauds we cannot enter, but Mr. Wells's account of them shows how widely diffused the corruption arising from this ruinous legislation had become. It is instructive to learn that reform was postponed for a whole year, at an expense to the Government estimated by Mr. Wells at $26,000,000, in consequence of the scruples of an influential statesman, who declared that it would be derogatory to the honor of a great nation to confess, "after having put down a great rebellion, that it could not collect a tax of $2 per gallon on whiskey."

The essays upon the recent phases of the tariff question are of a somewhat more cheerful character than those of which we have been speaking; not that the legislation described is much more enlightened than that which prevailed during the war period, but on account of the evident hopefulness of the writer. It seems that the oppressive league that controls Congress is now held together not by hope of gain but by fear of loss. The margin of profit has been in many ways so reduced that almost all manufacturers are compelled to think about the possibility of lessening the cost of their raw material, and of securing a foreign market. While the tariff remains as it is, these possibilities cannot be realized, but the producers of raw materials threaten that if they are molested the whole structure of protection shall come down. Although this might not prove to be so great a calamity as is generally supposed, it is not surprising that most manufacturers dread any serious disturbance of existing laws. They will eventually find that these threats cannot be carried out, and that the revenue reformers have no idea of abolishing protective duties with one blow. We apprehend, however, that the process of reform is likely to be somewhat slower than Mr. Wells anticipates, owing to the protectionist spirit that seems to animate the labor unions.

Several matters of present interest are discussed in this volume besides those to which we have referred, the silver question for example; but we can do no more than mention the fact. Readers who are not unwilling to be instructed provided they are entertained, may be safely recommended to read the book for themselves. The story of the "Leaden Statuary" is not the less delightful because it has a moral; and the history of the paper currency of Texas is at least as interesting as the rest of its annals. We cannot deny the existence of numerous tables of statistics among the other contents of these essays, but, under the skilful management of Mr. Wells, figures lose half their terror. There is upon the whole very little in the book that the ordinary *citizen ought not to know, and very little that he* would not be interested in knowing if his attention were once aroused. Perhaps the very republication of these essays is a sign that economic questions are at last beginning to arouse a genuine public interest.

The Contemporary Evolution of Religious Thought in England, America, and India. By Count Goblet D'Alviella, Professor of Comparative Theology in the University of Brussels and formerly member of the Belgian House of Representatives. Translated by J. Moden. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1886.

The original of this translation, 'L'Évolution Religeuse Contemporaine,' was mentioned by the *Nation* at the time of its appearance about two years ago, and our note of praise was only one of many that have sounded from the most various quarters from that day to this. The character of the book, so bright, so readable, so sympathetic in its tone, was sure to bring it into general notice and to insure its translation into English and its republication in England and America. It has been extremely fortunate in its translator. Apparently there is no phase of the religious evolution which Count D'Alviella has described with which Mr. Moden is not equally well acquainted. If there is an exception, it is in respect to the American part. He has corrected a number of mistakes in the original which were not unnatural for an author writing, as it were, with his left hand, as one must do when dealing with contemporary matters in a foreign country. One of the most amusing was the mixing up of the Rev. George H. Hepworth with Mr. Hep-

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worth Dixon, who wrote, as Mr. Arnold says, 'The Mormons, by one of themselves.' Mr. Moden was attracted to the book by his sympathy with its general drift, and especially by its recognition of the religiousness of Mr. Herbert Spencer's philosophical position. He has written a preface in which he brings to this position a commendation of its profound religiousness in comparison with which even that of Mr. John Fiske is lukewarm, if not cold. His translation never impresses us as being one, it is so good; yet here and there a word is so inapt that we wonder whether the translator or the author is at fault. The American edition was evidently printed in England. For "Salvation is of the Jews" we have on page 126, "is of Jesus"! This is in connection with Mr. Conway, who is represented as withdrawing from the South at the time of the civil war "with his young wife," when, in fact, he had been an anti-slavery preacher in Cincinnati, where he married, and in Washington, for some years before.

Mr. Moden's notes, especially upon the English part, are very full, and are a valuable addition to the author's text. One of the fullest is that upon the Spencer-Harrison controversy, concerning which Count D'Alviella has written a pamphlet. In the American part the author has had good authorities, but he would have done well to submit his proofs to some competent American for revision. Failing to do this, Mr. Moden should have bettered his instructions. On p. 173 we read of the Transcendentalists in 1838: "They soon had their centre of propagandism, the Transcendental Club." Now the Transcendental Club held its first meeting September 19, 1836. The absence of all mention of Dr. Hedge in this connection is a serious defect, for he was certainly the first to bring the German influence to bear upon the Boston mind. It was at Hedge's torch that Ripley lighted his. To say that Parker "played a preponderating part in the abolitionist movement" is incorrect. The sphere of Parker's activity was that of political anti-slavery agitation. "Triumphant acquittal" does not describe the upshot of his criminal indictment at the time of the attempted rescue of Anthony Burns. The indictment was quashed. The fear that Samuel Johnson's society in Lynn "may have disappeared with him" is a decided slip. It disappeared twelve years before his death. In the account of Unitarianism the National Conference, which has no "official list of ministers," is confounded with the American Unitarian Association, and the story that the Unitarians "collected in a few days by private subscriptions the sum of £100,000 to found a new theological institution," is purely mythical. A Cleveland gentleman, not a Unitarian, offered an indefinite sum on certain conditions which were never realized, and the denomination did not collect a cent. These are but trifling matters, but they could have been set right so easily that it is a pity they were not. The interest of Count D'Alviella's chapters is not a little enhanced by the fact that his studies in England, in America, and India are based on personal observation, but apparently his travels in the United States were of short duration. His simplicity and sincerity are so engaging that no one, orthodox or heterodox, can help being interested in his narration and his comments on the notes he has made. He is a Transcendentalist with the Transcendentalists, a Theist with the Theists, a Comtist with the Comtists, and so on. He is never bent on making out a case, and does not conceal the limitations of positions to which he is particularly drawn. But he is clearly not without opinions of his own, and he is confident at last that without special pleading he has made it plain that there is a tendency in religious thought and life to a religiousness which, however undogmatic, will not be unreal. It will have its God—a Supreme Reality transcending all definitions—whose most fitting service will be the service of mankind.

Le Style Louis XIV.: Charles Le Brun, Décorateur, ses Œuvres, son Influence, ses Collaborateurs et son Temps. Paris: J. Rouam.

THIS new volume of the "Bibliothèque Internationale de l'Art," devoted to the architectural decoration of the Grand Siècle, forms a quarto of some 250 pages, and is really valuable, not because of its illustrations (for these are not very numerous, and are no better than one finds in the cheap periodicals of the day, German and French), but because of the carefully considered and often weighty historical criticism to be found in the text. M. Genevay had already recommended himself to all readers of *L'Art*, but we were not prepared for so good a book as this. Anybody who will read Dussieux's 'Versailles' for the facts and the dates, and this book for analysis and criticism, will find himself pretty well equipped for any excursions into the epoch of Le Brun, and not in the fine arts only of the period, but in knowledge of its customs, its standards of thought, and its local color generally.

There is considerable danger that the architects in England and America will be trying the style Louis XIV. next; as just now the demand is for Renaissance details, which cannot fail to pall upon the jaded appetite. Our designers are all, or nearly all, busied in hashing up carved panels and pilasters of the sixteenth century; they will soon get tired of that—the flavor is much too delicate; the highly peppered style of the later time will come next. It is a wonder that it has not come already, and that the Union League Club-house in New York (which perhaps we ought to call Louis XV.) should have had so few imitators. Now this much-to-be-deprecated but very probable new departure in archæological architecture will be aided in no way by this book; for the stimulus is to be found in the publications which give larger plates of details all ready to be appropriated. This book, on the contrary, will help the public to appreciate the Louis XIV. style when it comes, which, admirable in its place and as a thing for us to contemplate as we contemplate absolute monarchy at its apogee, religious bigotry in its perfection, and other magnificences of the time, will be found to adapt itself very ill to modern requirements, having little dignity and no splendor nor beauty, unless employed on a great scale, with space and cost unlimited. That the community may prepare itself to judge it aright if it comes, is much to be desired.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Morris, Prof. E. E. Epochs of Modern History: The Hanoverians. With Maps and Plans. Charles Scribner's Sons.
Morley, J. Voltaire. New ed. Macmillan & Co. $1.50.
Murray, D. C. Rainbow Gold: A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Pellico, Silvio. My Ten Years' Imprisonment. Cassell & Co. 10 cents.
Walworth, Mrs. J. H. Without Blemish: To-Day's Problem. Cassell & Co. $1.25.
Starkweather, A. An Aid to English Grammar. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 15 cents.
Sully-Reinhart. Outlines of Psychology, with Special Reference to the Theory of Education. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. $1.50.
Sankey, C. Epochs of Ancient History: The Spartan and Theban Supremacies. With Maps. Charles Scribner's Sons.
Porter, C. T. Mechanics and Faith: A Study of Spiritual Truth in Nature. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.
Remsen, D. S. Intestate Succession in the State of New York. Baker, Voorhis & Co. $1.50.
Ponce de Leon, N. Diccionario Tecnológico Inglés-Español y Español-Inglés. Part XV. N. Ponce de Leon. 50 cents.
Seeley, J. R. A Short History of Napoleon the First. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.50.
Shaw, Prof. H. S. H. Mechanical Integrators, including the Various Forms of Planimeters. D. Van Nostrand. 50 cents.
Starrett, Helen E. Letters to a Daughter, and a Little Sermon to School Girls. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 75 cents.
The Gibbet of Regina: The Truth About Riel. Thompson & Moreau. 50 cents.
Thompson, S. The Humbler Poets. A Collection of Newspaper and Periodical Verse, 1870 to 1885. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. $2.
The Critic. Vols 3 and 4. The *Critic* Company.

Henry Holt & Co.,

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The Silver Coinage Question.

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OF THE

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Office: Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New York.

JANUARY 1, 1886.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, January 1, 1885, . . . $57,835,998 45

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Premiums	$13,517,426 03		
Less deferred premiums, January 1, 1885	795,323 00	$12,722,103 03	
Interest and rents (including realized gains on Securities and Real Estate sold)	3,859,577 47		
Less interest accrued January 1, 1885	460,507 76	3,399,069 71	$16,121,172 74
			$73,957,171 19

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

Losses by death, including reversionary additions to same	$2,999,109 64	
Endowments, matured and discounted, including reversionary additions to same	741,764 47	
Annuities, dividends, and purchased policies	3,940,999 64	
Total Paid Policy-Holders	$7,681,873 75	
Taxes and reinsurances	250,142 32	
Commissions, brokerages, agency expenses, and physicians' fees	2,024,090 50	
Office and law expenses, salaries, advertising, printing, &c.	488,446 62	$10,444,553 19
		$63,512,618 00

ASSETS.

Cash in bank, on hand, and in transit (since received)	$2,042,542 60	
United States Bonds and other bonds and stocks (market value, $36,991,923 88)	33,640,220 56	
Real Estate	6,855,532 63	
Bonds and Mortgages, first lien on real estate (buildings thereon insured for $16,500,000 and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security)	18,159,500 00	
Temporary Loans (market value of securities held as collateral, $594,480)	451,500 00	
*Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the company on these policies amounts to over $2,000,000)	416,034 15	
*Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to January 1, 1886	878,161 65	
*Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection. (The reserve on these policies, included in liabilities, is estimated at $955,000)	575,699 50	
Agents' balances	58,142 73	
Accrued Interest on investments, January 1, 1886	435,284 18	$63,512,618 00
Market value of securities over cost on company's books		3,351,703 32

*A detailed schedule of these items will accompany the usual annual report filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

CASH ASSETS, January 1, 1886, ... $66,864,321 32

Appropriated as follows:

Adjusted losses, due subsequent to January 1, 1886	$144,424 00	
Reported losses, awaiting proof, etc.	248,423 12	
Matured endowments, due and unpaid (claims not presented)	41,854 06	
Annuities due and unpaid (uncalled for)	10,595 21	
Reserved for re-insurance on existing policies; participating insurance at 4 per cent. Carlisle net premium; non-participating at 5 per cent. Carlisle net premium	56,200,875 00	
Reserved for contingent liabilities to Tontine Dividend Fund, January 1, 1885, over and above a 4 per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class	$2,633,796 70	
Addition to the Fund during 1885	952,683 31	
DEDUCT—	$3,586,480 01	
Returned to Tontine policy-holders during the year on matured Tontines	462,737 24	
Balance of Tontine Fund January 1, 1886	3,123,742 77	
Reserved for premiums paid in advance	29,934 03	
		$59,799,848 19
DIVISIBLE SURPLUS (COMPANY'S STANDARD)		$7,064,473 13
SURPLUS BY THE NEW YORK STATE STANDARD, AT 4½ PER CENT.		$13,225,053 94

From the undivided surplus of $7,064,473 13 the Board of Trustees has declared a Reversionary dividend to participating policies in proportion to their contribution to surplus, available on settlement of next annual premium.

Surplus: { JAN. 1, 1885:—Co.'s Standard..... $4,371,014; State Standard..... $9,896,773
JAN. 1, 1886:—Co.'s Standard..... 7,064,473; State Standard..... 13,225,053
INCREASE:—Co.'s Standard..... $2,693,459; State Standard..... $3,328,280

Death-claims paid.	Income from Interest.	Insurance in force.	Cash Assets.
1881, $2,013,203.	1881, $2,432,654.	Jan. 1, 1882, $151,760,824.	Jan. 1, 1882, $47,228,781.
1882, 1,955,292.	1882, 2,798,018.	" 1883, 171,415,097.	" 1883, 50,800,396.
1883, 2,263,092.	1883, 2,712,863.	" 1884, 198,746,043.	" 1884, 55,542,902.
1884, 2,257,175.	1884, 2,971,624.	" 1885, 229,382,586.	" 1885, 59,283,753.
1885, 2,999,109.	1885, 3,399,069.	" 1886, 259,674,500.	" 1886, 66,864,321.

During the year 18,566 policies have been issued, insuring $68,521,452.

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